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12.03

FRUITREE

CATALOG



The
Fresno *Nursery* *Co.*
INCORPORATED
Fresno,
California

Number of Trees or Plants to an Acre

	Square Method
6x 6.....	1210
6x 8.....	907
6x10.....	726
6x12.....	605
8x 8.....	680
8x10.....	544
8x12.....	454
10x10.....	435
10x12.....	363
16x16.....	170
20x20.....	109
20x24.....	90
22x22.....	90
24x24.....	75
25x25.....	69
30x30.....	48
35x35.....	35
40x40.....	27
50x50.....	18

RULE—Square Method—Multiply the distance in feet between the trees by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

RULE—Equilateral Triangle Method—Divide the number required to the acre “square method” by the decimal .866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

BASIS OF SIZES AND THE CALIPER MEASUREMENTS FOR TREES

On all deciduous fruit trees, except Almonds and Figs, the caliper and height combined determine the grade of the tree.

Not less than 1 inch	represents 8 to 10 ft. trees.
Not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	represents 6 to 8 ft. trees.
Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	represents 4 to 6 ft. trees.
Not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch	represents 3 to 4 ft. trees.
Not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	represents 2 to 3 ft. trees.

Almonds and Figs are inclined to grow stocky and the caliper measurements will govern the grade regardless of the height of the tree.

ALMONDS

Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	represents 4 to 6 ft. trees.
Not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch	represents 3 to 4 ft. trees.
Not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	represents 2 to 3 ft. trees.

FIGS

Not less than $\frac{5}{8}$ inch	represents 4 to 6 ft. trees.
Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	represents 3 to 4 ft. trees.
Not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch	represents 2 to 3 ft. trees.

OUR NURSERY

Our main nursery is located six miles east of Visalia, Tulare County, California, and within easy access from Fresno. The place is situated in the heart of one of the best fruit districts, the soil being a "silt wash." This soil is the best that can be used for general nursery purposes and is conducive to giving the trees sturdy trunks as well as a fine, fibrous root system—TREES THAT ARE IDEAL FOR TRANSPLANTING.

Our Stock Our climatic conditions cannot be excelled for the production of well matured trees; the long growing season allows the tree to mature naturally, so that at digging time in December the wood is well hardened and in prime condition for handling. "RELIABILITY, QUALITY AND SERVICE FROM THE ROOTS UP" is our motto. We exercise the greatest care that can be given in proper selection of seedling stocks, cutting our buds from record-bearing orchards, scientifically budding the seedlings and giving the young trees the best care and cultivation in order to produce trees that are merchantable. The trees, when ready for the market, are dug by the most improved methods, preserving, as far as possible, all the root system necessary for proper transplanting. As the trees are dug they are graded, tied in bundles of ten and labeled. They are immediately trenched in the ground, which is a guarantee to our customers that the roots are not allowed to dry out, thus injuring the vitality of the stock.

Shipping Facilities In Fresno we have two main lines of railroads, the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Companies; also the American Express. By the aid of these carriers we are always in position to give our shipments the very best attention.

Do not fail to advise us how you wish us to ship by freight, express, or parcel post, otherwise we will use our discretion in forwarding your shipment.

No charge is made for cartage in delivering packages to the freight or express houses.

PACKING MATERIAL USED IN PREPARING THE STOCK READY FOR SHIPMENT WILL BE CHARGED AT ACTUAL COST.

Quantity Orders Stocks mentioned in this catalogue will be furnished as follows: 5 of a variety at the 10 rate; 50 at the 100 rate; 300 at the 1000 rate.

Terms and Remittances All of our stock is sold for cash, unless other arrangements are made. Remittances can be made to us either by post office or express money order, registered letter, bank draft, or check. It often happens that our customers find it more convenient to send us a personal check on their local bank and such checks will be accepted for collection.

On all orders placed in advance we ask that a 20 per cent deposit be forwarded with the order and we will then reserve the stock for shipment at any time designated by the customer.

Claims and Losses All claims for mistakes in filling orders must be reported to us within ten days after the receipt of the goods. When shipments are delivered by us to carriers in good condition we cannot hold ourselves responsible for loss or injury. All customers are requested to keep their shipping receipts, as it is sometimes necessary to file claim with the Railroad Company or other carriers for damage or delay in transit and the original shipping receipt must be filed with such claim.

Weights of Nursery Stock Deciduous fruit trees, packed ready for shipment, average in weight about as follows:

6-8 ft. size, 1½ lbs. each

3-4 ft. size, ¾ lb. each

4-6 ft. size, 1 lb. each

2-3 ft. size, ¼ lb. each

Citrus trees balled, from 35 to 40 lbs.; Grape vines, ¼ lb. each.



Delicious

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES

Taking into consideration its adaptability to the many localities, productive-ness and commercial value, the apple takes the front rank among the popular and leading varieties of fruits. It is true that varieties of apples are variable as to locality but nevertheless a great many sorts adapt themselves to great extremes of soil and climatic conditions. In the hot interior valleys, apple culture is of little consequence commercially, yet there are varieties that are suitable for planting in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys for home use and the trees will bear and produce regular and abundant crops. The home of the apple, in California, is in the coast counties and in the ranges of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. In these localities are found large commercial orchards.

The soil best adapted for this fruit is a deep, rich loam, which allows freedom in root growth and in which there is no danger of excessive sub-irrigation and a standing high water level. Light, sandy soils should be avoided. Observations prove that apples grown in the mountainous regions have better keeping qualities and are more highly colored and flavored than those grown in the interior valleys.

In the descriptions of the varieties which follow will be found information giving the locality in which each variety attains its highest perfection.

Apple trees should be planted from 25 to 35 feet apart in regular orchard form, and when planted should be cut back to 18 inches from the top of the ground, except when planted in the high altitudes where there is danger of the branches being broken by the snow settling, such trees should be headed at three feet from the ground. It is very important to have the soil in good, friable condition before planting. The same should be plowed twice and harrowed thoroughly before setting the planting stakes. Early planting is advisable, thereby insuring the trees the benefit of late rains, settling the soil around the roots and in starting the trees to growing.

Apple trees are subject to sun scald the first few years after planting, and we recommend to our customers to always use tree protectors on their stock.

Thorough and systematic cultivation should be practiced during the summer months to conserve the moisture and cause the trees to produce their fibrous rootlets necessary for the establishment of the trees.

Proper pruning of the trees the first year is a very important item. All shoots starting out from the body of the tree, except those that are to form the head of the tree, should be rubbed or cut off. The following winter the framework branches should be cut back one-half and thinned out so as to leave three or four branches to form the head or framework branches of the tree, and these should be so distributed around the trunk that they will not interfere or crowd each other as the tree develops. These branches are the

framework of the tree, and in pruning the second winter not more than two laterals on each of the framework branches, should be left and each cut back to 12 inches. The head of the tree is now formed and future pruning should be determined by the orchardist—that is, the prevention of the overcrowding of limbs—the development of laterals to spread the tree if inclined to make too much of an upright growth.

Over-production causes the fruit to be small and thinning should be resorted to. When this work is properly done the tree produces better and larger fruit and its vitality is not impaired to take care of the fruit for the following season.

Apple trees usually come into bearing from 6 to 8 years after planting and should produce a paying crop at the eighth year. This, however, depends largely on the care and cultivation given and soil upon which the trees are planted, but the planter is always well repaid for the extra care and attention given his orchard by its producing earlier, better and more fruits.

As the fruit begins to ripen, the apple has attained its size and weight and the flow of sap from the tree has practically stopped. The fruits are still hard but the seeds have turned brown, and when this stage is reached they may be readily picked by slightly twisting the stem without danger of breaking the twig upon which it is borne and thus preventing the loss of bearing wood. Such fruits are superior to those which have been allowed to remain longer on the trees.

The best results are obtained in keeping apples by storing or packing them as soon as picked, and the storage temperature should be kept uniform near 33° F. so as to check the ripening process, avoid decay and shrivelling. In storing apples avoid packing them in hay or straw, which will impart a bad flavor to the fruit. The ripening periods given in each description of the different varieties are based upon the California standpoints of ripening.

Apples may be used in many ways. As the harvesting progresses, such fruits as are not suitable for the standard pack can be evaporated and the cores, peelings and culls can be made into cider or vinegar.

We want to impress upon our customers that in producing the trees which we offer, the greatest care is exercised in securing the best seedling stock obtainable. By the selection of buds from record-bearing orchards, the mechanical work of the nursery being performed under the most approved methods, we are able to offer trees of the very highest quality and which we are proud to sell our patrons.

Alexander The Alexander is one of the best of the Russian type varieties. The tree is a vigorous grower, hardy, and attains a medium to large size. While the natural growth of this tree is upright, it has a tendency to droop after bearing several crops. This variety is approved for planting in all districts of California, but is particularly recommended for the interior valleys and foothill regions.

The fruit is very large, regularly formed, with moderately thick and tough skin, handsomely striped with a lively red, showing faint red on the shaded side, but very bright in the sun and is one of the most attractive apples. The flesh is yellowish white, rather coarse in texture, but firm, tender and juicy, medium to good in quality, and is highly recommended for culinary purposes. Ripens in September and keeps well until November.

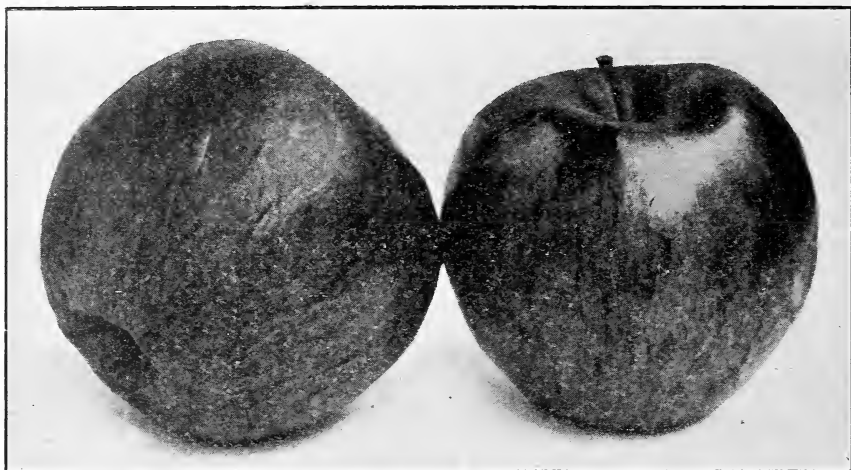
Arkansas Black The tree of Arkansas Black has a vigorous open growing habit, is a heavy producer and is highly recommended for planting in the coast regions and interior valleys of California.

The fruit is of medium size, nearly round and fairly uniform, with a smooth waxy skin of a most beautiful dark red color, turning almost black on the sides exposed to the sun. The flesh is decidedly yellow tinged, fine, firm and crisp, fairly juicy and of a very good quality and is highly valued as a market variety on account of its attractive appearance. Ripens in December and keeps well until April.

Ben Davis This tree is a rank grower when young, but attains only medium size; is roundish in form, inclined to be rather spreading when old. Extra care should be observed when pruning to keep out dense growth. It is favorably considered by some because of its late blooming, thus avoiding late frosts and enabling it the more often to bear heavy crops.

The fruit is medium to large, roundish but often irregular. Has a smooth, tough skin of yellowish color, overspread with light and dark red. The flesh is whitish, a little coarse, firm, juicy but not very crisp. It is a good keeper and considered fairly good over the entire state.

This variety ripens in October and when placed in cold storage can easily be kept until the latter part of January and often much later.



Ben Davis

Bismarck The Bismarck was introduced from New Zealand and has proven to be one of the best introductions of recent years. Tree is of dwarfish habit, very hardy, bears when young and can be depended upon for regular and heavy crops.

The fruit resembles somewhat the Alexander in appearance, being of large uniform size, roundish, and flattened at the base. The skin is yellow, washed and striped with various shades of red. The flesh is firm, tender and juicy.

The Bismarck is best suited for culinary purposes.

We do not hesitate to recommend the planting of this variety throughout all parts of California and particularly in the warm interior valleys. Ripens in September and keeps until November.

Black Ben This variety is considered one of the really great commercial varieties of apples. The tree is hardy, moderately vigorous, having long drooping branches, with willowy laterals and rather dense growth. It comes into bearing young, is a good and regular producer.

The fruit has a thin, tough, smooth skin of a deep brilliant red color, inclined to be light yellow where shaded; is medium to large, roundish, symmetrical and uniform both in size and shape. The flesh is whitish with a yellow tinge, crisp, juicy and of a mild sub-acid flavor; it does not bruise easily and this feature, combined with its many other good qualities, makes it very desirable to producer and consumer alike, as it commands particular attention as a market variety, as well as for table use.

Black Ben is approved in all sections of California, but is particularly recommended for commercial planting in the higher altitudes. Ripens in October and in storage can be kept successfully until the later part of April.

Delicious The fruit of this variety is all that the name implies. It is large and uniform in size and its shape is long and tapering, being uniquely ribbed and having distinct knobs at the blossom end of the fruit. The skin is thin and tough, yellow in color, marked with dark red, with a crimson cheek on the sunny side. The flesh is white, fine grained, crisp, juicy, melting, sweet, slightly acid, and has a very fragrant aroma.

The tree is a very vigorous grower of uniform habit and of medium size, and is valued for planting in the central coast regions, interior valleys, foothills and high altitudes; however, it does fairly well in all soils where other apples are grown. Ripens in November, and in cold storage will keep until March.

The Delicious is one of the finest varieties for dessert purposes. This together with its extreme beauty causes it to be a favorite on the market where it always sells at fancy prices.

Early Harvest The tree of this variety is of upright roundish habit, medium size, moderately vigorous and an early bearer. It has proven itself very valuable for the home orchard, but we do not recommend it for commercial purposes, except where the fruit can be disposed of locally.

The fruit is of medium size and quite roundish, the skin is very smooth, of a bright straw color with a few faint dots of white. The flesh is white, juicy and crisp with a rich sub-acid flavor, which makes it very valuable among early apples for its high cooking qualities. The ripening period of the Early Harvest is late July.

Esopus Spitzenburg This tree is a moderately rapid grower and of a spreading habit and when planted on deep fertile soils, that are well drained, it comes into bearing at an early age and produces abundant crops of fruit. The Spitzenburg is best adapted for planting in the coast regions and higher altitudes but will do well in the interior valleys.

The fruit is very large, oblong, conical, rather broad and flat at the base, and highly colored, having a smooth tough skin which is often marked with yellowish russet dots, shaded yellow and often striped dark red. Flesh is yellow, crisp, of fine texture and quite juicy with a delicious rich brisk flavor.

Owing to its high standard of quality and attractiveness as a market variety this apple for commercial purposes is one of the best. Its ripening period is the first part of November and under ordinary conditions it can be kept as late as March. It has been known to keep as late as June in cold storage.

Gravenstein The tree of this variety is a very vigorous grower and of an upright habit, spreading to a broad top. It comes into bearing at an early age and continues to be a heavy producer. The Gravenstein is highly recommended for planting in all sections of California.

The fruit is of uniform size, but irregular in shape, which is oblate to roundish, broadest at base. Skin is of a greenish yellow color, striped with light and dark red; dotted with a few light dots. Flesh is yellow, of fine texture, crisp, juicy and moderately tender and is unsurpassed by any variety of its season for culinary purposes. Ripens in August and when placed in cold storage can be kept until latter part of November.



Rome Beauty

Jonathan

Jonathan This variety is of the Spitzenburg class and originated in New York State. Rather a slow grower, of a roundish spreading habit and of medium size when fully grown. It is highly recommended as a producer and considered one of the very best apples of its season.

The fruit is of medium size, roundish and oval in shape, having a deep yellow ground overlaid with bright red which deepens to purplish on the sunny side. It makes a most attractive appearance on the market. Flesh is of a faint yellow, sometimes tinged with red, crisp, juicy, spicy, very aromatic and sub-acid.

The Jonathan is approved and recommended for all sections of this state. It is an excellent variety for either dessert or culinary uses and every home orchard should contain a tree of this variety.

King David While similar to both the Arkansas Black and Jonathan, it is claimed by apple growers to be much superior in flavor and productiveness.

The tree is very hardy and a vigorous grower, blooms late, bears at an early age and produces regularly.

The fruit is large, a beautiful wine red in color. Flesh is firm, crisp and juicy. The exceedingly high color together with the size and good flavor of this variety make it a winner for market purposes. For culinary and dessert purposes it is one of the best.

Recommended for planting in all sections of the Pacific Coast. Ripens in October.

Maiden Blush The tree of the Maiden Blush is a fine vigorous grower of spreading habit and comes into bearing when very young. It has gained considerable favor because of its regular and heavy crops.

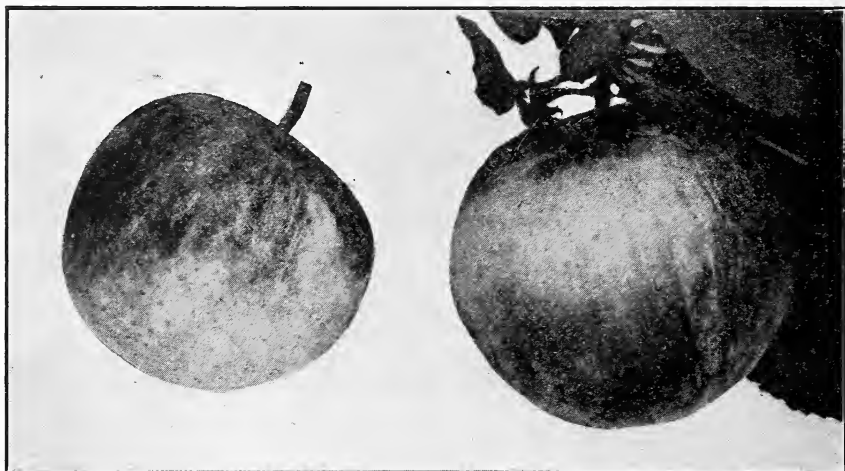
The fruit is very attractive, being a pale lemon yellow color with a crimson cheek, and of uniformly large size, conical in form. The flesh is white, of good quality and is found excellent for the making of evaporated apples. It is considered good for culinary purposes.

The keeping qualities of the Maiden Blush are not of the best and its ripening period varies greatly in the different sections. It is approved for planting in the central coast regions, interior and foothill sections. Ripens in August.

Missouri Pippin The Missouri Pippin is a moderately vigorous grower of upright habit, becoming roundish or spreading and in some ways resembles that of a crab apple tree. Owing to its attractive appearance and heavy bearing qualities, it has gained considerable favor.

The fruit is of roundish shape, flat at the base, medium size, with a thick, tough skin, rather glossy and of a pale greenish color, striped with red and purplish red, some highly colored specimens being almost solid red. The flesh is of a yellow tinge, rather fine grained, not very juicy or tender, sub-acid and of fair quality.

The planting of this variety is approved in the coast regions. Ripens in December and will keep until March under ordinary storage conditions.



Red Astrachan

Red Astrachan The Red Astrachan is one of the oldest Russian type apples in the United States, being exhibited by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society as early as 1835, and enjoys the distinction of being one of the most widely used and grown throughout the continent.

The tree is of medium size, and of moderately vigorous growth, inclined to grow rather roundish and dense, consequently careful pruning is necessary in order to obtain best results. This variety is approved for planting in all sections of California but is particularly adapted to the interior valleys, it being one of the few sorts which withstand the extreme heat and produce regular and abundant crops.

The fruit is of medium size, roundish and flat, sides somewhat unequal. The skin is rather thin, quite tender, smooth, of a yellow or greenish tinge, usually striped with deep crimson or carmine, and dotted with numerous whitish

dots. The flesh is of a whitish tinge, sometimes bearing a small trace of red, rather fine, tender, crisp and juicy with a brisk sub-acid flavor.

We would recommend the planting of this apple as a commercial variety, wherever planters have access to good local markets, and also for culinary purposes, wherever the soil and climate is adapted to the growing of any other variety of apple. Its period of ripening makes it one of the most valuable of early apples for commercial purposes, and is most highly esteemed by housewives in general. Ripens in July and when placed in a dark cellar can be kept until September.

Red June The Red June, originated in South Carolina, is another of the early summer varieties. Although it has the reputation of being a very good apple it has not been planted to any great extent commercially. The tree is a moderate grower, of spreading habit and as it attains age it usually is a reliable bearer.

The fruit is rather small, roundish and uniform, having a tender, smooth, glossy skin, of pale yellow or greenish overspread with a deep red, sometimes very dark on the exposed cheek. Some specimens are entirely red with rather numerous dots, which are very small and light. The flesh is white, tender, juicy and of a rich sub-acid flavor.

It is particularly adapted to the interior valleys and foothill sections, although, for home use, it is approved in most all localities. Used principally as a dessert fruit. Ripens in July.

Rome Beauty This variety is well known to apple growers as a very hardy and vigorous tree, being of upright habit, a late bloomer and nearly always a sure cropper. It attains medium size and while upright at first, becomes spreading with age.

The fruit averages above medium size and is quite uniform both in size and shape which is roundish to slightly oblong. The skin is thick, tough, and smooth, which makes it a very valuable apple for shipping and storage purposes. It is of a greenish yellow shade, mottled with bright red, sometimes almost solid red on the exposed cheek, often striped with a darker red and covered with numerous whitish or brown dots. The flesh is nearly white, with a slight tinge of yellow, moderately fine grained, very juicy and aromatic with an agreeable mild sub-acid flavor.

Rome Beauty is particularly noted for its fine keeping qualities which render it a very profitable apple, both as a commercial and family orchard variety. It ranks favorably with the well known Baldwin for its dessert and culinary purposes but comes into bearing at a much earlier age, which makes it a great favorite among planters. We highly recommend the planting of this apple in all parts of California. Ripens in November and under proper conditions can be kept until the latter part of March.

Smith's Cider Is a very popular and widely known variety and when grown under favorable conditions is a beautiful fruit. The tree is of spreading habit, very vigorous and productive.

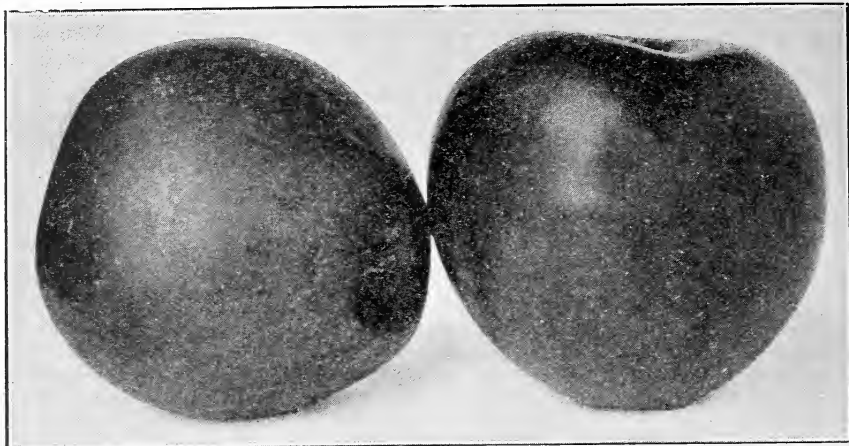
The fruit is medium to large and of a roundish shape, yellow in color, shaded and striped with red having conspicuous russet or gray dots. The flesh is moderately fine grained of a whitish color, crisp, tender, quite juicy and is used extensively in some states for the making of cider.

It is recommended as a good variety to plant in all sections of California and is highly valued for its fine dessert qualities. Ripens in November and can be kept in storage until late February.

Stayman Winesap The Stayman Winesap is a vigorous grower with an open and spreading habit; bears young, and is an annual and reliable cropper. This apple is of the Winesap class, and while perhaps a little less brilliant in color than its parent it is equal, if not better, in quality and adapted to a wider range of soil and climate.

The fruit is of medium to large size, quite uniform in shape and inclined to be somewhat flattened at the base. The skin is rather smooth and thick, of a green color, becoming more yellowish when ripe and covered with a dull mixed red, sometimes faintly striped with dull carmine. The flesh is greenish yellow in color, of firm texture, very juicy with a tart flavor.

We do not hesitate in recommending this variety for planting in the interior valleys, foothills, mountain valleys and plateaus, as we believe it worthy of extensive cultivation. Ripens in December and can be kept until April.



Stayman Winesap

White Astrachan This popular variety is in great favor in the Yolo district and is considered one of the really good apples for the interior valley and foothill regions and in the central coast counties. Its early ripening qualities combined with its value as a local shipper has made ready sale for the fruit in San Francisco markets. The tree is of Russian origin, a moderate grower, inclined to spread with age.

The fruit is of large size, roundish and flat at both ends and is very attractive. The skin is a deep waxen yellow color showing faint streaks of red or pink. Flesh is white and quite acid making it highly prized for culinary purposes. It reaches the markets when the cold storage apples are practically gone and for this reason brings good returns. Ripens in early July.

White Winter Pearmain This variety is considered among the leading fruit growers as being one of the most profitable winter apples grown on the Pacific slope. The tree is a hardy and vigorous grower with a spreading habit. It is a heavy producer and its fruit is unexcelled as a market variety.

The fruit is medium to large in size, very uniform and of a roundish oblong shape. The skin is smooth, greenish at first then gradually turning to a pale waxen yellow flushed on the sunny side with a brownish red and covered with numerous pale or russet dots. The flesh is of a yellow tinge, firm and fine grained, tender, crisp, juicy, with a pleasing aroma.

The White Winter Pearmain is highly recommended for planting in all sections of California. Ripens the latter part of November and keeps well under ordinary conditions until January.

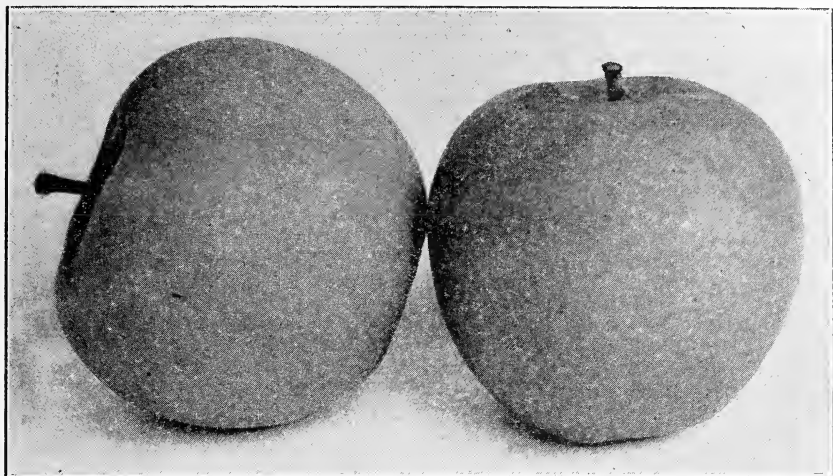
Winter Banana The tree of this variety grows to a medium size forming a wide spreading head, the limbs of which are inclined to droop, giving the tree the appearance of a weeping habit. It comes into bearing when young and produces regular and heavy crops.

The fruit is of large size and in shape is roundish to conical and sometimes very flat at the base. The skin is smooth, tough, moderately thick, waxy and of a yellow color which when ripe often has a blush of dark-pinkish red, sometimes covered with whitish or fine russet dots. The flesh is of a whitish color, tinged with a pale yellow, crisp, tender, mild sub-acid, and a little coarse.

It is a very delicious apple for table use on account of its banana-like flavor but is usually too mild for culinary purposes. The many good qualities of this apple make it very desirable as a commercial variety and by all means should not be overlooked when making up a list for home orchards.

It is particularly adapted to the interior valley and foothill sections and has been planted with good results in the central coast regions and high altitudes. Ripens in October and keeps well until Christmas.

Winesap Winesap is one of the oldest and most widely known and grown apples in the United States. The tree is a very vigorous grower and comes into bearing at a very early age and is a regular cropper. It is par-



Winter Banana

ticularly adopted to light, rich deep soils. It is of a roundish spreading habit with an open top, grows to medium size, and has rather thin small foliage.

The fruit is medium and uniform in size, roundish, sometimes slightly conical. The skin is thick, smooth, and glossy red, blotched with a dark purplish red over a yellow ground color; sometimes covered with scattering whitish dots. The prevailing color, however, is always a deep red. The flesh is of a yellow tinge, very firm, crisp, but rather coarse and slightly sub-acid.

Winesap is recommended for its commercial qualities as well as for all culinary purposes and is reported as doing exceedingly well in the central coast regions, interior valleys and foothills although quite extensively planted in the northern coast regions where it is considered a profitable variety. Ripens in November and keeps well until February.

Yellow Bellflower Yellow Bellflower is one of the most attractive as well as one of the most highly esteemed apples grown. In California it reaches its highest type of perfection. The tree is moderately vigorous forming a spreading habit and is an excellent bearer.

The fruit is inclined to be rather large and oblong and more or less ribbed, often with prominent ridges at the apex, sides being sometimes unequal. The skin is of decidedly attractive color, being shaded and often blushed with a brownish red in the sun which improves greatly by becoming a more clearly defined yellow as it matures in storage. The flesh is whitish, tinged with a pale yellow and moderately fine grained, rather tender, juicy and possesses a fine aroma. When first picked it has a tendency to be rather too acid for dessert use but its qualities greatly improve after several months of storage.

The growing of this apple has been very successful in the central and northern coast regions, interior valleys and foothills and in fact most every locality where the soil and climate is adapted to the growing of other varieties of apples. Ripens in October and keeps well until January.

Yellow Newtown Pippin The Yellow Newtown Pippin is a popular and excellent apple for storage and commercial purposes and for the export trade. It is successfully grown in all parts of the United States. The tree is rather a slow grower, moderately vigorous, sometimes becoming very large.

The fruit while uniform in size varies greatly in form which is usually roundish, oblate and somewhat angular. The skin is rather tough, slightly roughened with brownish russet dots and inclined to be of a greenish shade at harvesting time but afterwards attains a very pretty yellow, showing a slight trace of brownish pink near the base. The flesh is of a yellow tinge, firm, tender, fine grained and sub-acid.

Yellow Newtown Pippin is considered the best winter apple in California and is one which we can recommend as adapted for planting in all sections. Ripens in December and keeps well until the latter part of May.

CRAB APPLES

The Crab Apple has many points of excellence. They not only produce abundant crops of fruit but make fine ornamental trees, especially when in bloom or when loaded with their highly colored fruits ranging from yellow to the deepest red and which are often borne in clusters.

General cultural directions are the same as for apples. The trees succeed as well in hot as in cold climates and the fruit is prized for making jellies, cider and preserves.

Hyslop The Hyslop is one of the most extensively cultivated varieties of the crab apples. The tree is very hardy, of a spreading habit and a very heavy bearer.

The fruit is of good size and is produced in clusters. The skin is of a rich dark red color. Flesh is of a sub-acid flavor and is particularly adapted for the making of cider as well as being a favorite with housewives for its use in making jellies, and spiced sweet pickles.

On account of the attractive appearance of the tree and fruit, as well as its many uses, we believe every home orchard should contain one or more of the trees. Ripens in November and keeps well until January.

Red Siberian This is a very highly prized variety of the crab apple family. Tree of rather spreading habit, producing fruit in clusters.

The fruit is about three-fourths to an inch in diameter, of uniform size and rather flat at the base. The skin is of a lively scarlet color and very smooth, having a yellow ground and usually covered with a white bloom. When the bloom is rubbed off it presents a very highly polished appearance, which makes it particularly prized for fruit basket decoration.

Red Siberian is considered excellent for culinary purposes and should not be overlooked when sending in your order. Ripens in September.

Transcendent This variety is known among producers of crab apples, as well as housewives, as being one of the very best early autumn varieties. The tree is a vigorous upright grower and comes into bearing at an early age. This together with its heavy bearing qualities makes it one of the most profitable for the home orchard.

The fruit is rather large, flattened at the end, of a golden yellow color, with a rich red cheek, and covered with a delicate pale blue bloom when ripe. This variety was imported from Russia and bears the reputation of being one of the best of the crab apple family. Ripens in September.

Yellow Siberian This tree is a vigorous, upright grower, becoming roundish with somewhat of a drooping habit.

The fruit is of a large size, beautiful golden yellow, or amber, in color and is borne in clusters. The flesh is a beautiful amber color, juicy, sub-acid and highly prized for the making of preserves and jellies.

On account of the high quality and the attractive appearance of this variety we believe every family orchard should contain one or more of these trees. Ripens in September.

APRICOTS

California has the distinction of producing the largest quantity of apricots of any region in the world. Our exports to foreign countries, especially to Europe, has made California famous as an apricot producing section. The crop is principally dried and canned, although large shipments of the fresh fruit are made yearly to the Eastern markets with very satisfactory returns to the grower. The increasing demand for this fruit is causing orchardists to plant additional acreage and also to seek new locations where the apricot will produce regular and abundant crops.

Apricots are budded on apricot, myrobalan (plum) and peach roots and on this account are planted in a diversity of soils. The apricot root is best adapted to heavy loams which are well drained, the myrobalan (plum) root to the heavy sub-irrigated soils, and the peach root to the light silt and sandy locations. On account of their tendency to spread, the trees should be planted not less than 20 to 30 feet apart in regular orchard form. Locations must be secured which are practically free from danger of heavy late frosts, for the apricot, like the almond, is susceptible to damage.

Before planting, the land should be thoroughly plowed, cultivated and harrowed into a loose friable condition. When the trees are set, cut them back

to 18 inches from the top of the ground, shortening in the side or lateral branches to 2 inches. In pruning the first winter after planting, remove all branches from the tree to a height of 12 inches and leave from three to five main branches to form the head of the tree, and cut these back to 12 inches. These limbs should be distributed around the trunk of the tree so as to prevent crowding and overlapping as the tree develops. The second winter it should receive another heavy pruning, cutting out all new lateral growths, leaving only two laterals to each of the framework branches and these should be cut back to not more than two feet. The third season two or three shoots should be allowed to start and these should be shortened in one-half. In the future pruning of the tree the same system of the multiplication of branches can be carried out, but care must be taken not to allow the branches to overlap or too many lateral branches left that will crowd and choke the center of the tree. It requires severe and systematic pruning the first two years after planting to bring it into proper orchard form.

Apricots usually come into bearing the fourth year after planting, but it usually requires from seven to eight years to bring the tree into full bearing. This, however, is dependent upon the care, cultivation and pruning given during the first four or five years after it is planted.

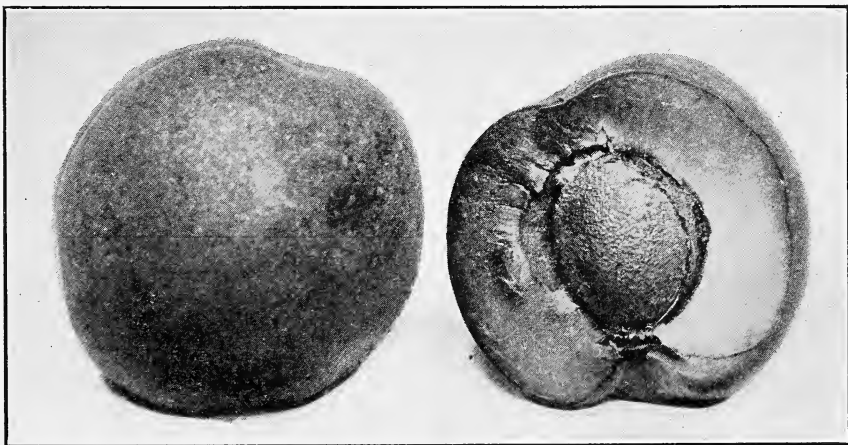
Dried apricots command fancy prices from year to year and growers this season are receiving good prices for the dried product in the sweat box. Practically all the varieties ripen their fruits in May and June and the orchardist can harvest and dry his crop before other fruits are ready. In some localities the entire crop is used for canning purposes.

Blenheim This variety is sometimes termed among apricot growers as an improved Royal, having all the good bearing qualities of the Royal but being of larger size, which is a very important feature in the cutting and drying of the fruit as well as for market purposes. The Blenheim is grown almost exclusively in the Santa Clara Valley where it is a decided favorite among the canners. It is also planted in all apricot sections of California where it has proven itself to be one of the best for drying purposes.

The tree is a strong grower, heavy bearer and of a spreading habit; bearing heavy foliage which gives ample protection to the fruit, consequently very little difficulty is experienced from sunburn.

The fruit is above medium in size, oval in shape, and of a deep orange color. The flesh is a beautiful yellow color, juicy and possesses a very fine flavor.

We recommend this variety to planters in all apricot sections as it has proven to be a money maker wherever planted. Ripens latter part of June.



Blenheim

Hemskirke The Hemskirke Apricot is of English origin, similar to the Moorpark in appearance but the tree is a much better bearer.

The fruit is large and inclined to be rather flat on both sides. The skin is an orange color, presenting a red cheek when fully ripe. The flesh is a bright orange, tender and juicy, with a rich plum-like flavor.

The pruning of the Hemskirke Apricot tree is in a large measure responsible for its production. Much better results are obtained when the trees are merely thinned out so as to admit air and sunshine. They should not be heavily pruned.

On account of its large size and fine quality it is highly appreciated in the local markets and by home orchardists. Ripens the latter part of June.

Large Early Montgamet This variety is of French origin and and the tree is easily distinguished from other varieties of apricots by its weeping tendency. It is a free and abundant bearer and is regarded in some sections as one of the very best of the early varieties.

The fruit is large, rather flat in shape, and deep golden in color. Flesh is orange colored, rich and juicy.

Sections most adapted for the planting of this variety are the central coast, interior valley, and foothill regions. We would especially recommend its planting by all parties wishing an early apricot in their family orchard as well as those who dispose of their fruit through local markets. While it has not been as largely planted as some of the other earlier varieties, we believe it is one of the best early apricots. Ripens early June.

Moorpark Originated in England; is one of the largest apricots grown and while it does not bear regularly in all sections it is a decided favorite with many people.

The tree is strong and thrifty and grows to an immense size. The fruit is very large, roundish in shape, often measuring two and one quarter inches in diameter.

The skin is a beautiful orange yellow in color, blushed with deep orange or brown on the sunny side, often covered with dark specks.

Flesh is quite firm and possesses a rich, luscious flavor.

We do not recommend this variety for large plantings on account of its light bearing but we do largely recommend it for the family orchard. Ripens latter part of June.

Newcastle Early Originated at Newcastle, California, and is valued for market purposes on account of its early ripening period.

The tree is a medium strong, upright grower and a heavy bearer. The fruit of the Newcastle is medium size, free stone, rich in flavor and highly colored.

It is adapted for planting in the interior valleys and foothill sections and highly recommended as an early shipping variety as well as for home use. Ripens middle of May.

Routier's Peach Originated near Sacramento, California, on the farm of Joseph Routier. It derives the latter part of its name from the fact that it grows to unusual size, being in many instances as large as a medium sized peach. The tree is a strong and vigorous grower.

The fruit in color and shape resembles the Moorpark, being large, of a deep orange color and rather flat, having a splendid flavor. It differs, however, from the Moorpark in the fact that it is quite often mottled with dark brown on the sunny side. The flesh is juicy and rich.

This variety is considered very good for drying purposes as the fruit nearly all grades fancy; is best adapted for planting in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. Ripens middle of June.

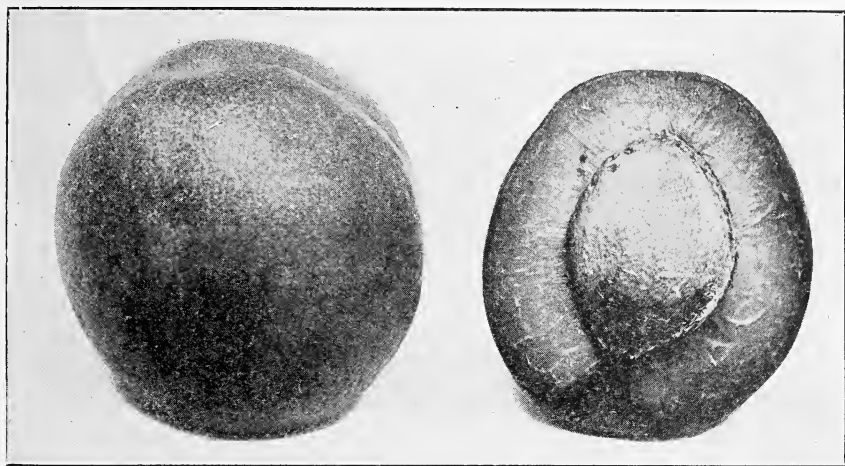
Royal There is no variety of apricot grown in California that is more highly recommended for general planting than the Royal. The profits derived from the sale of the fruit has caused an increased demand on the Nurserymen of this State for Royal Apricot trees.

The tree is a strong vigorous grower and an exceedingly heavy producer.

The fruit of the Royal Apricot is large, roundish, oval and slightly compressed. The skin is a deep yellow flushed with red on the sunny side. The flesh is of light yellow color, juicy, firm and has most delicious flavor.

We highly recommend this variety for shipping, canning and drying purposes, for any section throughout the State where apricots may be grown. Ripens early June.

Tilton The Tilton was originated near Lemoore, Kings County, California, and occupies an important position as one of the leading apricots grown in this state. It is considered one of the most profitable varieties for general planting in all the apricot sections, and it is extensively planted in the



Tilton

San Joaquin valley and in the favored apricot sections of Southern California. One of the advantages of this variety is the late blooming period which makes it a regular bearer while others are sometimes injured by late frosts.

The tree is a strong, rampant grower and requires regular and systematic pruning. The fruit in general appearance strongly resembles the Routier Peach. It is of large size somewhat flat in shape and orange color. The flesh is a light orange yellow, firm, and has a delightful apricot flavor, and ripens very uniformly on the tree.

On account of its large size it makes a handsome dried product as well as a valuable canning and market variety. Ripens about the middle of June.

CHERRIES

In commercial importance the cherry in California has not commanded the attention of the grower that it should receive. It is true that the cherry districts are limited, yet orchardists in these particular districts have been able to market their fruit with record-breaking returns from the Eastern markets. With our marketing facilities it should be an incentive to planters in the cherry districts to plant more trees of this profit-bearing fruit.

The cherry attains its highest perfection in the Vaca Valley, Santa Clara Valley, on the Bay Shore, and in the Yucaipa Valley above Redlands. It is not advisable to plant it in the hot interior valleys, as while the tree makes a tremendous growth, it refuses to bear.

The cherry requires a deep, moist, loam soil that is well drained. The moisture, however, must not be excessive.

The trees should be planted 25 feet apart and on very rich soils even farther apart is advisable.

In pruning, a low-headed tree is preferable so that the leaves will entirely shelter the bark from the direct rays of the sun. Tree protectors should be used until the trunks of the trees are shaded.

When trees are planted, head them back to 18 inches. In the following pruning season allow three or four branches to form the head of the tree and these should be distributed in such a manner as to prevent forks, as the tree has a tendency to split as it grows older. The first winter these framework branches should be cut back one-half, and the following season not more than one or two branches should be allowed to grow on those left the first year. This system of pruning should be followed until the trees are five years old. After that all the pruning required is to cut off all interfering or overcrowding branches. All large wounds made in pruning should be covered with paint.

Under favorable conditions the cherry comes into bearing from 4 to 6 years after planting.

The proper method of packing this fruit for long distance shipments should be carefully studied and rigidly followed up.

Napoleon Bigarreau or Royal Ann, and this is an important industry in the cherry-growing districts. Large factories are already established in Oregon and Washington for the manufacture of this commercially bottled fruit.

Cherries are divided into two classes: The Hearts or Bigarreus, which are the sweet cherries, the trees being thrifty, upright growers; and the Dukes or Morellos, the sour cherries, which are used principally for home canning. These trees grow slowly, the branches are slender and of willowy habit.

For the convenience of our customers in the descriptions of the several varieties we have marked the Hearts or Bigarreus "H" and the Dukes or Morellos "D."

Abundance (H) Originated by Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa and resembles very much the Royal Ann of which it is a seedling.

The tree is a strong grower, early producer and known among cherry growers as a sure and heavy bearer. The fruit is somewhat larger than the Royal Ann, being of better form and color.

The flesh is sweet and delicious. It is claimed among cherry growers to be much superior to the Royal Ann. Ripens first week in July.

Bing (H) The Bing cherry was originated by Seth Lewelling, of Milwaukie, Oregon, and is one of the best black sweet cherries.

The tree is a strong, vigorous grower of upright habit and has a very heavy foliage. The fruit is very large, heart shaped, and when fully ripe the skin is almost black. The flesh is firm, meaty, sweet and delicious and is of a purplish red color.

One great advantage in growing this variety is the fact that the fruit can practically all be harvested at one picking, it being very uniform in ripening. Its firmness and delicious flavor causes it to be in great favor among fruit growers as well as shippers.

The planting of this variety is highly recommended in the upper and central coast regions and interior valleys and foothills. Ripens middle of June.

Black Tartarian (H) The Black Tartarian cherry is a great favorite on account of its delicious flavor and productiveness.

The tree is a vigorous, upright grower, has large heavy foliage, which gives ample protection to the fruit. The fruit is large, heart shaped, and the skin is black and glossy. The flesh is reddish purple in color, tender, with a small stone and is of unsurpassed quality.

The famous Maraschino cherry is usually made from the popular variety,

It is highly recommended for planting in all parts of the state except southern California and the hot interior valleys. Ripens the middle of June.

Burbank (H) Originated by Luther Burbank and is the largest and one of the best early cherries known. It is said by cherry growers to be unsurpassed for size, color and quality by any other cherry grown.

The fruit is purplish black in color and very beautiful in appearance. Ripens in early May.

Chapman (H) Supposedly a seedling of the Black Tartarian. Ripens during the months of April and May immediately after the Early Purple Guigne (which is considered the earliest marketable cherry) and just before the Black Tartarian or Bing.

The tree is of vigorous growth and very productive. The fruit is large, resembling the Black Tartarian in color. Flesh is fine grained, juicy and of delicious flavor.

Owing to its early ripening it reaches a strong market and commands attractive prices. Highly recommended in central coast regions, interior valleys and foothills.

Early Richmond (D) This tree is of roundish spreading habit and attains a height of about eighteen feet, is very productive and regarded by all cherry producers as a good market variety of the sour cherry type. It is of European origin and is noted for the tenacity with which the stone clings to the stem.

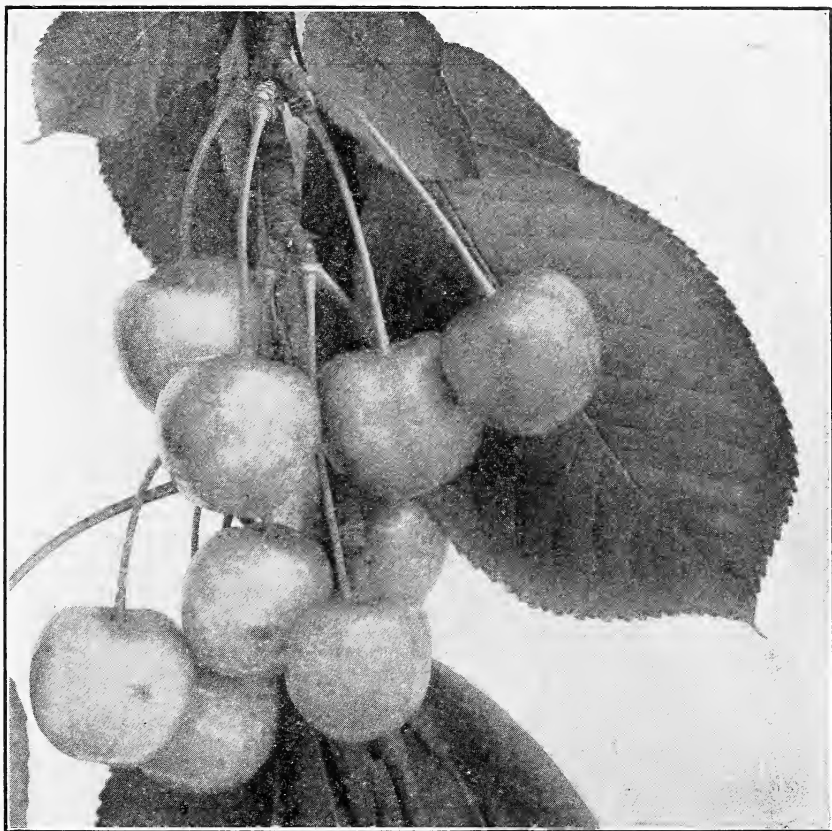
The fruit is used for canning purposes, it being too tart for dessert use. It hangs on the tree and becomes of large size and has a very fine flavor. The skin begins to color red at an early stage and becomes a beautiful dark red when fully ripe, at which period the fruit has a very delicious sprightly acid flavor and is very juicy.

It is especially recommended for planting in the foothills, upper and central coast regions, mountain valleys and plateaus. Ripens the latter part of May and the first of June.

English Morello (D) This variety derives the name "Morello" because of its dark red and purple juice.

The tree is of dwarfish habit, the branches being slender and willowy. Fruit is medium large heart shaped, with a dark red skin that becomes almost black when fully ripe. The flesh is dark purplish red with an agreeable sub-acid flavor.

It is used principally for home canning and for preserves. This variety does well in all the cherry districts of the State. Ripens in July.



Napoleon Bigarreau

Gov. Wood (H) The tree of this variety is a vigorous grower and a heavy producer. The fruit is large of a light yellow color shaded with a bright red. Flesh is rather tender, juicy, sweet and delicious.

This variety is recommended for planting in all sections of California where cherries are grown. Ripens in June.

Lambert (H) This is the largest red cherry yet produced. The tree is very hardy and a vigorous grower and forms a beautiful head.

The fruit is heart shaped, very large in size and a beautiful dark red in color. The flesh is dark red in color and a mild sub-acid in flavor. Ripens about the 10th of July.

Lewelling (H) The Lewelling is commonly known as Black Republican or Black Oregon. It was originated by Seth Lewelling of Milwaukie, Oregon, from seeds planted by him in 1860.

The fruit greatly resembles the Black Tartarian, being large in size and having a glossy black skin. The flesh is like that of the Napoleon Bigarreau in texture being very firm, juicy and sweet. It is of a purplish red color, and is a very good shipper.

It has given best results in central coast regions, interior valleys and foothill sections. It also does well in the upper coast regions, mountain valleys and plateaus. Ripens in July.

May Duke (D) This variety has long been a favorite among lovers of cherry fruits. Its slow and long ripening period renders it one of the most valuable for planting in family orchards. When it reaches a certain stage of ripeness it is unexcelled for cooking and the making of pies, and when fully ripe is one of the richest flavored cherries produced.

The tree is a strong, upright grower, forming a beautiful head. The first grows in clusters, and is heart shaped, with a skin of lively red, turning, when fully ripe, to a dark red. Flesh is reddish, tender, juicy and possesses an excellent flavor.

Planting of May Duke is approved for the central coast regions, interior valleys, foothills and southern sections. Ripens last week in May.

Napoleon Bigarreau (H) Commonly known as the Royal Ann and is the most extensively planted variety of all the sweet cherries. On account of its color and texture it is the favorite commercial canning and preserving variety from which the famous "Maraschino" cherry is manufactured. It is also considered the best variety for shipping to the eastern markets.

The tree is a free, upright grower and an enormous producer. The fruit is pale yellow to amber color, overspread with a bright red. Is rather long and heart shaped. Flesh yellow, juicy and possesses a mild sweet flavor.

Is highly recommended for planting in all upper and central coast regions, interior valley and foothill sections. Ripens late June.

FIGS

The fig has found a congenial home in California, the industry having grown by leaps and bounds and we now produce more figs than any other portion of the United States.

The fig thrives best in the warm interior valleys and thousands of acres are annually planted in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys.

It is not particular as to soil but should not be planted in sub-irrigated or overflowed lands, which will cause the roots to rot and the fruit to sour on the trees before maturity. Figs do not mature well on the coast as the summer temperature is too low for successful ripening, nor should they be planted in the high altitudes where winter killing is possible.

It is an erroneous idea that figs will stand rough treatment, careless or no pruning, and little or no cultivation and produce regular and abundant crops. No tree responds more readily to proper care, cultivation and pruning, and where this is practiced the reward is a bountiful crop of this most luscious fruit.

The trees should be planted not less than 30 feet apart which distance requires 48 trees to the acre. On heavy, rich soils 35 feet apart is preferable. Where too closely crowded they will not bear regular crops and the severe pruning required cuts away the bearing surface of the tree. For border purposes they are planted 30 feet apart.

Pruning is one of the most essential points in growing a fig orchard. When the tree is planted, cut it back to 18 inches from the ground and the first winter cut the branches back to about 12 inches, being sure to wax all cuts; leave three or four branches to form the head of the tree, distributed around the trunk so that they will not eventually crowd one another. The second season cut away two-thirds of the new growth, leaving not more than two shoots on each of the framework branches. The third season shorten in the new growth one-half and reduce the lateral branches to two on each of the limbs shortened in the previous season. The pruning for the following years should be only to remove interfering limbs or such limbs as will choke the tree. Do not fail to protect the bodies of the trees with protectors the first two years after planting. The Adriatic type of fig contains mule flowers and fertilization by the use of the fig wasp, *Blastophaga Grossorum*, is not required for perfecting the fruit.

In the Smyrna type of fig if the female flowers are not fertilized by the transmission of pollen from the wild or Capri class of fig through the agency

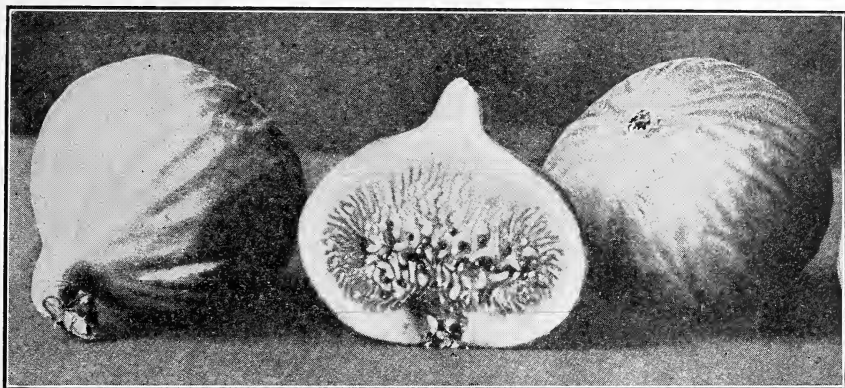
of the fig wasp, *Blastophaga Grossorum*, the figs, when about half grown, will dry up and drop to the ground.

The Capri or Wild fig serves as a home for the fig wasp, *Blastophaga Grossorum*. The Capri trees bear three crops a year; the Mamme or over-wintering crop, the Profichi or spring crop, and the Mammoni or summer crop. The perpetuation of the insect depends on these succeeding crops.

The fertilization of Smyrna figs is accomplished by suspending the Profichi crop of Capri or Wild figs in the Smyrna trees in June, the Profichi crop being the only crop that contains the pollen necessary for this fertilization.

It is absolutely necessary to plant the Wild or Capri figs with the Smyrna trees, at least five Capri trees to each one hundred of the Smyrna type.

The harvesting and curing of the fig is very simple. The figs drop to the ground when ripe and are picked up in lug boxes and hauled from the field. They are then spread on trays and stacked. Before delivering them to the packing house they should be dipped in a hot salt brine containing four ounces of salt to one gallon of water and allowed to remain in this solution from fifteen to twenty minutes, they are then taken out, spread on trays and allowed to dry off for not more than one-half day, after which they are dumped in sweat boxes and stacked ready for delivery to the packing house.



Calimyrna

Calimyrna The culture of Smyrna figs in California began in 1882 when a large number of scions were imported from Smyrna. Out of this consignment developed a number of varieties of which one stood pre-eminently to the front. For the purpose of marketing this now famous variety it was given the trade name "Calimyrna."

The tree is a strong grower of spreading habit, leaves large and deeply lobed, of dark green color, and slightly downy underneath.

Fruit large to very large, skin fine lemon yellow color, flesh thick and meaty and of a dark amber color when ripe.

The dried product contains a higher percentage of sugar than any other fig. Dries readily and makes the finest commercial packed product.

Kadota The Kadota is a vigorous grower and bears abundant crops of medium size white figs which are used chiefly for canning and for pickling and is also recommended for its good qualities as a preserving variety. It has a very thin skin of golden yellow color. Pulp is white tinged with pink towards the center. Ripens the first week in August, slightly in advance of the White Adriatic.

Mission Commonly known as Black Mission or California Black and is one of the oldest figs grown in California. It is also grown in the Southern states and Mexico.

The tree is a very strong grower, often attaining a height of seventy-five feet and a spread of fifty feet. It is a regular and heavy bearer and has been proven to be a very profitable variety both as a shipping and drying product. The fruit is large, having a rough but thin skin, of a deep violet color; quite sweet, but not of a strong flavor.

The one great advantage of this fig, as a market product over other figs, is the fact that it seldom sours. Where one is desirous of growing figs for shipping and for supplying local markets this variety is highly recommended.



White Adriatic

White Adriatic

Is probably more widely known and more extensively grown than any other fig. The tree is a healthy strong grower and has been cultivated very extensively in the interior valleys and foothill sections of California. When planted on suitable soil under proper conditions it has proven to be of great value to fig orchardists as a drying variety. We have known of instances where the Adriatic has yielded as much as six and seven tons of the dried product to the acre.

The fruit is of medium size, roundish, with a medium neck. Skin is very thin, greenish in shade, turning to yellow when ripe. The pulp is of a white color with violet streaks. Ripens middle of August. We particularly recommend this variety for planting in all fig sections.

WILD OR CAPRI CLASS

Capri No. 1

Is a rapid and vigorous grower and produces all the crops necessary for the perpetuation of the fig wasp. Profichi crop ready for distribution the first week in July.

Capri No. 2

Upright slender habit, leaves small, produces an abundance of the Profichi crop which ripens after Capri No. 1 and lengthens the fertilizing period.

Capri No. 3

The earliest of the Capri figs, maturing its fruits about the first of July and before Capri No. 1 are ready for distribution. The tree is a spreading grower, the branches heavy and closely jointed; considered to be the best of all.

NECTARINES

A delicious, smooth-skinned fruit which thrives best in the interior valleys of the State. In habit of growth and general appearance the tree is hard to distinguish from the peach. The fruit is of exceptionally fine flavor and when dried or canned is highly prized by fruit lovers. The Nectarines are budded on peach root and should be planted in light or loam soils. Thorough preparation of the soil by plowing and cultivation should be done before the trees are set. They should be planted in regular orchard form, 20 to 24 feet apart; on very light, sandy soils 20 feet apart is sufficient, and on the heavier loam 22 to 24 feet apart is preferable.

The pruning is similar to that of the peach, it having the same habit of growth. When the trees are planted, cut them back to 18 inches from the top of the ground, shortening in all side branches to two inches. Three to four branches are left to form the head of the tree and these are cut back to 12 inches, the first winter after planting, and should be left around the trunk of the tree so as to prevent the development of forks, which will often split down when the tree is heavily loaded with fruit.

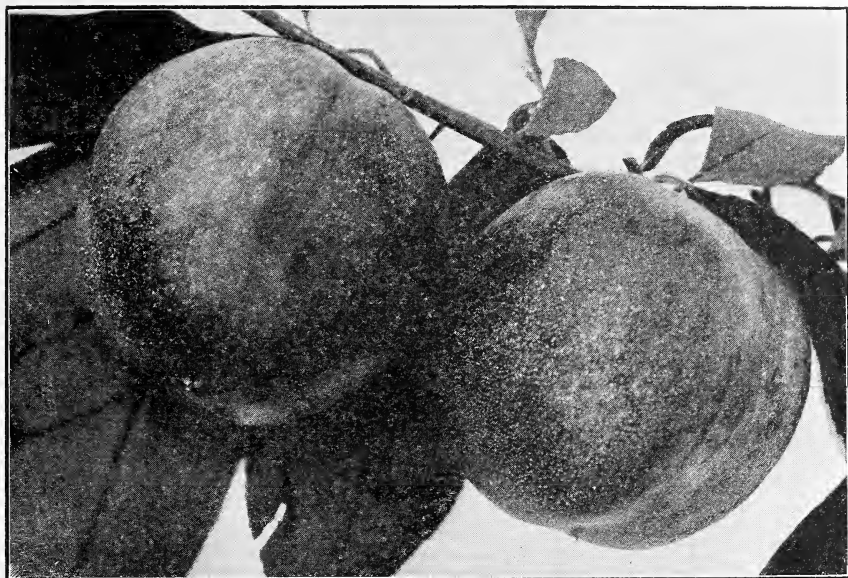
The second year's pruning should consist of heading back the new growth to at least two feet. In future pruning not more than two or three shoots should remain on the branches pruned back the previous year and they should be shortened in at least one-half. To keep the tree in perfect bearing condition, pruning should be followed out every year.

One of the important points in growing merchantable fruit is proper thinning. Overloaded trees produce small fruits and sap the vitality of the tree

to the extent that the following season enough new fruit buds will not be formed to produce the quality the tree should reasonably produce.

A lively interest is now being taken in planting out additional acreage, for large quantities of the shipping varieties are sold in the Eastern markets at remunerative prices. The demand for the dried product is increasing from year to year.

The varieties which follow have been thoroughly tested and found valuable for planting in California, and we do not hesitate in recommending them to our customers.



Stanwick

Advance While the Advance is not as extensively planted as some other nectarines, it is nevertheless a good early variety and is always in demand on the market.

The fruit is large and rather oval in shape with a greenish colored skin, nearly covered with a very dark red when ripe. Flesh is of a greenish white color and of high flavor. Its time of ripening is about the middle of July.

To anyone desiring an early nectarine the Advance is well recommended.

Boston The Boston nectarine is a seedling originated from a peach seed planted by Mr. T. Lewis of Boston, Mass., and while not as highly flavored as some of the other varieties it is considered to be of excellent quality.

The tree is hardy and a heavy producer. The fruit is of oval shape and very attractive in appearance. Skin is a deep yellow color slightly mottled red with a crimson cheek. Flesh is yellow to the pit, juicy and of pleasing flavor. Ripens late July.

Gower This is one of the earliest red nectarines, and is excellent for shipping as well as drying.

The tree is a strong, thrifty grower and a heavy bearer. The fruit is medium to large; freestone, having a delicious flavor. Ripens middle of July.

Humbolt The Humboldt is one of the largest nectarines grown, late in ripening, and is rapidly gaining popularity.

The skin is of a bright orange yellow, mottled and streaked with red where exposed to the sun. Flesh is of an orange color, juicy, tender, melting, and very palatable. We recommend planting it in home orchards. Ripens in August.

New White Is commercially considered the best white nectarine. The fruit is large and almost round, having a fine white skin with often a tinge of red on the exposed side, which makes it very attractive. The flesh is white, juicy, of high quality, and separates freely from the pit.

Owing to its clean showy appearance it is a good variety for local markets as well as for drying purposes. Ripens in July.

Stanwick The Stanwick was originated in England and is the recognized leader among nectarines, being of large size and particularly valuable for shipping, drying and canning purposes.

The tree is medium size, having a beautiful dark green foliage. The fruit is exceptionally large in size with a pale greenish skin shaded deep rich violet. The flesh is white, very tender, juicy and separates freely from the pit.

The Stanwick is highly recommended to the planter as one of the most profitable nectarines grown, always yielding enormous crops which demand the highest prices. We call particular attention to the use of the Stanwick as a dried fruit. It dries heavy and makes a very desirable and attractive dried product. Ripens in August and September.

Victoria Was first propagated by Thomas Rivers of England; is a cross of Violette Hative, an old and well known variety, and Stanwick.

The fruit is exceptionally large, round in form and somewhat flat at the top. The skin is of a yellow color on a greenish ground, blushed with deep rich red on the side exposed to the sun. Flesh is very sweet, rich and delicious.

Although of recent introduction to growers of this State it has steadily increased in popularity as a valuable drying and shipping variety. Ripens the middle of August.

PEACHES

California leads all other states in the production of peaches, in fact it is the leading horticultural product of the state. Since the California Peach Growers' Association has been formed, grades have been standardized and prices have been obtained which have been remunerative to the grower and gives an impetus to the planting of new acreage.

Both the Clingstone and Freestone peaches have been bringing handsome returns to the growers and the heavy demand for foreign shipment as well as for home consumption, makes peach growing one of our most profitable industries.

The trees do best on well-drained, sandy loam and white ash soils. If planted on heavy soils, care must be taken to have it well drained. The so-called "hard-pan lands," if properly blasted, allowing the roots to extend into the deep, free soil below, produces fruit of the finest quality and the trees are very prolific. Such land is usually rough and requires leveling before planting.

It is always advisable to have the land well plowed and harrowed before planting. When the trees are set, cut them back to 18 inches from the top of the ground and shorten in all lateral branches, if any, to two buds.

The first winter after planting cut away all branches up to 12 inches from the ground and leave from three to five branches to form the head of the tree and prune these back to 12 inches. These framework branches should be distributed on the trunk of the tree to prevent crowding and development of forks. Forked trees, when loaded with fruit, are liable to split down and ruin or entirely kill the tree.

The second winter thin out the small lateral branches leaving not more than two or three on each of the framework branches and cut these back about one-half. This system can be followed each year but thinning of lateral branches must be resorted to in order to prevent smothering the inside of the tree.

As a rule, peaches are set from 20 to 24 feet apart. On light soils set the trees 20 feet apart, but on heavier soils 22 to 24 feet is preferable.

The trees in favored localities begin bearing the fourth or fifth year and at six years begin to bear profitable crops of fruit.

Peaches are divided into two classes, viz., Freestone and Clingstones. Some of the very early varieties of the freestones cling slightly to the pit, which, however, is not an objectionable feature. The freestone varieties are used for canning, drying and shipping, while the clingstones are principally used for canning and shipping. The freestones best suited for canning are Foster, Elberta, Lovell and Salway; those for drying are Elberta, Muir and Lovell.

One of the most important points in peach culture is the proper thinning of the fruit. Thin the fruit so that it will not be less than 4 to 6 inches apart and the result will be a fine merchantable product that will command the best price on the market.

DRYING OF PEACHES

In drying peaches great care should be exercised so as to obtain a clean, well colored, and desirable product which always tends to make it more salable.

Fruit should never be picked, for drying, until well ripened at which time it

contains its largest quantity of sugar, dries very rapidly, weighs heavy, and makes a large percentage of fancy fruit. In picking up fruit which has dropped voluntarily, sunburnt and green shriveled fruit should never be taken, as it only tends to lessen the value of the good product and reduces the profits.

In cutting fruit one should be careful to see that a complete circle of the fruit, with the knife, is made otherwise it is partly torn and when dried presents a very poor appearance.

In placing the fruit on trays, which are used for sulphuring and drying, it should all be placed face up; the tray having cleats of sufficient height to admit the largest peaches without touching other trays when stacked. These trays should not be allowed to stand longer than is absolutely necessary before entering the sulphur house. When this is allowed a crust forms on the fruit and proper sulphuring is very difficult.

When the fruit is put in the sulphur house, sufficient good sulphur to insure best results is placed in a receptacle usually in a hole in the ground at the end of the sulphur house, about twelve to eighteen inches deep and lighted. The house is then tightly closed and should, in order to receive best results, be allowed to remain closed from six to eight hours after which the fruit is taken from the sulphur house and laid out in a drying yard which should be as smooth and dustless as possible.

To insure best results fruit should be left out in the sun until about one-half dried, then stacked and left in the stacks until it is sufficiently dry to box.

Admiral Dewey The Admiral Dewey is without question one of the best of the early fruiting varieties of peaches. Its chief value lies in its being a fine shipping fruit for either local or distant markets.

The tree is a strong grower, hardy and very productive. The fruit is large, uniform, bright yellow in color, blushed on sunny side. The flesh is yellow to the pit and of very high quality. This is the earliest yellow freestone and is highly prized for dessert purposes. Ripens middle of June.

Alexander The Alexander peach has the reputation of being the best known and most widely grown of the early fruiting varieties. The fruit is medium to large in size and very uniform in shape. The skin is of a greenish white color, partly covered with a deep red; the flesh is white, juicy and of good flavor. We highly recommend the planting of this variety to those who wish to supply their local markets, as well as to all who intend planting family orchards. Ripens about the 10th of June.

Bilyeu Late To those desiring a superb freestone peach which is suitable for table use or for furnishing local markets late in the season, we do not hesitate in recommending the Bilyeu Late.

The tree is an exceptionally strong grower bearing fruits of large, uniform size, greenish white in color, blushed red on sunny side. The flesh is white and of fine flavor. Ripens October 15th.

Blood Cling This cling is quite commonly known among fruit growers as the Indian Cling, and is highly prized for pickling and the making of preserves. The flesh is very red and preserves made from this variety present an attractive appearance.

The fruit is large, skin dark red in color, clouded with purplish red; while it is not considered particularly valuable for eating purposes we certainly do not hesitate to recommend it to anyone desiring a peach of its description for the family orchard. Ripens in July.

Briggs Red May Discovered by John G. Briggs, of Yuba City, California. The fruit is of large size, greenish white in color, with a red cheek on the sunny side. The flesh is greenish white, juicy and melting.

Briggs Red May is a profitable variety in the southern part of the State where it has been more extensively planted than in any other. We do not hesitate to recommend it as an early variety in all sections of California which are adapted to the growing of peaches. Ripens middle of June.

Early Crawford This is one of the earliest and best freestones for canning, drying or shipping. The fruit is large in size having a skin of yellow color, tinged with red. The flesh is yellow, rich and of good flavor.

It was originated in New Jersey and is one of the most largely planted early freestone varieties in California. Ripens middle of July.

Early Imperial Originated near Vacaville, by Mr. W. W. Smith. The tree is a vigorous strong grower, bearing fruit of good size, deep yellow in color, with a dark red cheek. It is very juicy and firm, for an early variety, which makes it profitable as an early shipper. It is also highly valuable for the home orchard being of fine flavor when used as a dessert fruit. Ripens last of June.

Elberta The Elberta enjoys the distinction of being the best known peach throughout the United States. There is probably no other variety grown that is to be found in as many market and which extends over as long a shipping period.

The tree is one of the strongest and most vigorous growers. The fruit is very large, round and of a golden yellow color, faintly striped with red. The flesh is yellow, juicy, with a very high flavor. Ripens last of July.

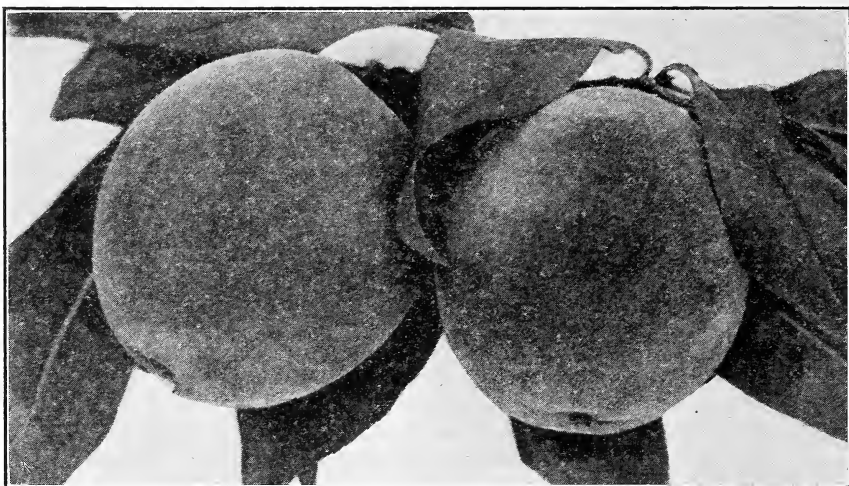
Foster This is another peach of eastern origin and is very well known throughout California. The tree is a very strong grower and a fine producer, ripening about the same time as the Early Crawford and just before the Elberta.

The fruit is large and uniform in size, slightly flattened. The skin is a deep orange in color, with a dark red cheek in the sun. Flesh is bright yellow in color, rich and juicy. It is highly recommended for its table uses and for its fine shipping and drying qualities.

Inasmuch as its ripening period is practically the same as that of the Early Crawford, we do not hesitate to say that it is much preferable, particularly as a dried product, the fruit showing up much brighter in color, consequently, demanding better prices on the market. Its ripening period is the middle of July.

Hale's Early This peach is a large early freestone and originated in the state of Ohio. The skin is of a greenish color mottled with red when ripe; the flesh is white, melting and rich.

Hale's Early is a fine variety for house use and is considered a good variety for local markets. One particularly good feature about this peach is the fact that it is very easily peeled. Ripens early in July.

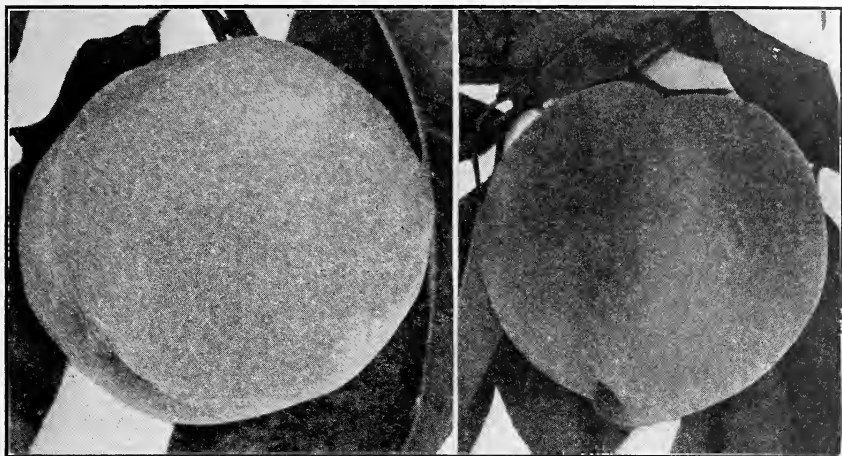


Elberta

J. H. Hale Originated by J. H. Hale, of Georgia, and is heralded throughout that section as one of the greatest peaches ever discovered.

The tree is a very strong and vigorous grower having much the appearance of the Elberta. The fruit is a deep golden yellow color, overspread with bright red; has a smooth thick skin and compares very favorably with the Elberta in shape. The flesh is firm, fine grained, and deep yellow in color.

It enjoys the distinction of being a much better shipper, throughout the east, than any other freestone. Has not been planted extensively on this coast but having many good qualities we feel safe in commending it. Ripens last of July.



Heath Cling

Foster

Heath Cling

As a clingstone variety the Heath Cling is unequalled by any other variety of its color or season.

The fruit is vary large. Skin is creamy white in color, having a faint tinge of red on the sunny side. The flesh is of a greenish white color, very tender, possessing a rich flavor and a pleasing aroma which is unequalled by any other of the late canning varieties.

It is quite frequently seen on exhibition among Chamber of Commerce exhibits and at fruit fairs, where it attracts much attention. Besides its high value as a canning variety it is exceptionally fine for pickling and for the making of preserves. Ripens the middle of September.

Late Crawford

This peach is widely known throughout the entire United States. In California it has been extensively planted and good profits have been derived from it. It is a good shipping peach and is equally good for drying. It enjoys the distinction of being one of the oldest varieties planted in this State.

The fruit is large, roundish, having a yellow skin and a dark red cheek. The flesh is deep yellow in color, inclined to be reddish at the pit. Ripens early in August.

Levy Late Cling

Originated by W. W. Levy, Washington, D. C., and has for several years been one of the leading late clingstones of that section.

The tree is a strong grower and a heavy producer. The fruit is large in size and roundish in shape. The skin is a deep yellow bearing a rich brownish shade on the sunny side. The flesh is a rich deep yellow, firm and juicy, ripening the middle of September.

In some sections this variety is very much favored by canners as it ripens after the Phillips Cling and allows them to increase their pack by lengthening their season. We recommend the planting of this variety in all home orchards.

Lovell

Originated in California as a chance seedling and is one of the most widely planted and highly favored of any freestone variety in California today.

The tree is a vigorous grower and a heavy bearer. The fruit is very uniform in size, almost perfectly round; yellow in color. The flesh is fine, firm, yellow to the pit and contains a large percentage of sugar.

The Lovell is the best canning, drying and shipping freestone peach grown. There is scarcely a year passes that the producer could not dispose of his crop of Lovells in any one of the three ways mentioned at a profitable price.

We do not hesitate to state that we consider this variety one of the very best peaches to plant. Its time of ripening is the last part of August or the first part of September just as the Muirs are going out.

Mayflower

This is one of the earliest freestone varieties and is highly regarded by all lovers of peaches for dessert purposes.

The tree is a strong grower, late bloomer and consequently favored by those growing peaches for early market purposes. The fruit is of a light green

color nearly covered with red. Flesh is creamy white, fine grained, and delicious.

This peach is approved for all sections of California and every planter should have one or more of the Mayflower Peach trees. Ripens early in May.

McDevitt Cling Belongs to the Orange Cling family and was originated by Mr. Neil McDevitt, of Placer county. Its time of ripening causes it to be in demand for canning purposes.

The tree is a strong grower and a regular bearer. The fruit is of a golden yellow color becoming flushed with red when fully ripe. It has a very firm, solid flesh with superior flavor.

Besides being highly prized as a canning peach it is also considered valuable as a shipper. Ripens the last of August.

McKevitt Cling Originated with Mr. A. McKevitt in the Vaca Valley and is another of the white clings which is very popular throughout California.

The fruit is of a beautiful white color, with a faint blush of red; has a very firm, fine grained flesh, sugary, rich and possessing an extremely high flavor. It is considered by some to be superior to the Heath owing to the fact that it is entirely white throughout.

This variety is highly recommended for canning and should be found in every home orchard. Ripens the last of August.

Morris White One of the finest freestone peaches of its ripening period. The tree is a thrifty grower and a good producer.

The peaches are large, oval in shape and perfect freestone. Skin is white, becoming rather a pale straw color when fully ripe.

Flesh is white, juicy, tender and possesses a very rich flavor.

This variety is one of the very best for the family orchard collection or for local market use. Ripens in August.

Muir The Muir is the King or Queen, as it might be called, of all the freestone peaches for drying purposes in California. It was originated on the place of John Muir, near Silveyville, California, but was first propagated by Mr. G. W. Thissell, of Winters, California. It is very large in size and a perfect freestone, having a clear yellow flesh, which certainly presents a most beautiful appearance when properly dried.

In addition to its attractive appearance it contains more sugar qualities than any other peach, which allows it to dry exceedingly heavy, making it a very profitable variety to the producer. We feel that this peach is so widely known and favored among California planters that it is needless for us to mention all of its good qualities.

We believe that anyone who contemplates planting a peach orchard for drying purposes should certainly not overlook the Muir. The California Peach Grower's Association have demonstrated that this variety is the only one that can be "Process Peeled" successfully. Time of ripening latter part of July.

Peak's Cling Originated on the grounds of J. H. Peak, near Selma, California, and is very similar to the Phillips cling.

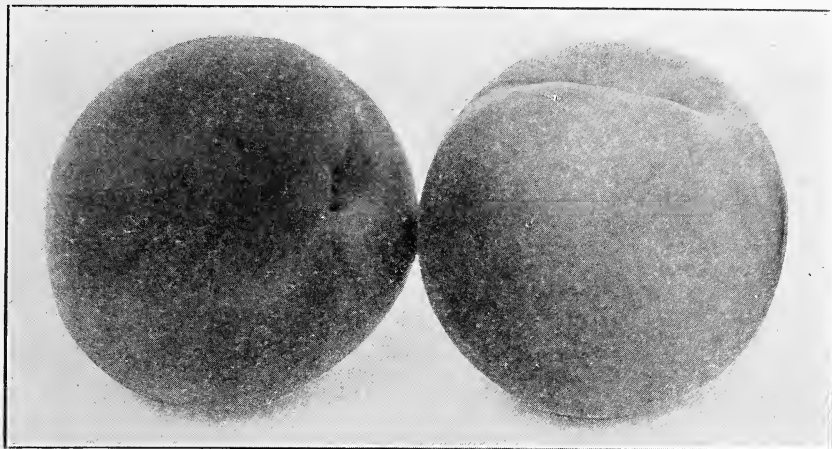
It has practically the same color, and size, having a small pit. It is a good keeper and enjoys about the same popularity among valley canners, where grown, as the former.

In sections where planted it seems to ripen somewhat earlier than the Phillips, being ready to pick shortly after the Tuscan.

Phillips Cling Phillips Cling was originated by Joseph Phillips, of Sutter County, California, and first propagated by J. T. Bogue, of Marysville, California. It enjoys the reputation of being the best peach for canning purposes as it is of a very even size, practically the same color all through; has a very small pit, is exceedingly rich in flavor and highly colored. It remains on the tree well which gives ample time for harvesting and delivering. Its lateness of ripening also makes it a great favorite with the canners as it prolongs their season thus enabling them to put out a much larger pack.

The fruit has a beautiful yellow skin with a bright tinge of red on the sunny side. Flesh is very fine grained and of a lemon yellow color. The tree is a very vigorous grower and a heavy producer and for this reason is a great favorite among orchardists. Ripens early in September.

Salway The late ripening of this peach makes it a great favorite in California, for dessert purposes, coming in at a time when practically all other freestones are gone. It is also a good variety for drying purposes



Phillips Cling

enjoying the distinction of losing less weight in drying than any other variety. We do not recommend the Salway as a drying peach, on account of its late ripening, the drying process often being hampered on account of early rains.

We believe, however, this is one of the best varieties to plant for late shipment to eastern as well as local markets. We have never known a time when late freestone peaches were not in demand for dessert purposes.

The skin is of a yellow color having a brown, or red cheek. The flesh is yellow and inclined to be red at the pit. While it is not very juicy it possesses a very pleasing flavor. Ripens middle of September.

Sellers Orange Cling Another of the orange cling variety and which was introduced by James Shinn, but originated on the ranch of S. A. Sellers, Contra Costa County. It is highly favored by many growers in the different cling growing districts of California because of its productiveness. It is also highly valued by canners for its fine color and uniformity of size and on account of its favorable ripening period. While the Orange Cling of late years has not brought as large prices per ton, as the Tuscan and Phillips, it must be remembered that the tree is a very heavy producer and in many sections makes up for the difference of price in tonnage.

The fruit is large, uniform in size and a beautiful golden color. The flesh is a deep golden, very firm and of good flavor.

Canners recommend Sellers Orange as one of the best mid-summer varieties. Ripens early in August.

Sims Cling The fruit of this variety is very large and of a beautiful golden yellow color and is said by many growers and canners to be an improved Phillips Cling. The peach is larger in size and possesses a very fine flavor. The tree is a vigorous, strong grower and bears almost equal to that of the Phillips. Ripens the middle of August.

Sneed The Sneed was originated in North Carolina and has proven to be an early fruiting variety of merit.

The tree is a vigorous grower and a heavy bearer. The fruit is of a beautiful creamy white color with a red cheek on the sunny side. The flesh is white, juicy, melting and delicious and has a tendency to cling to the pit.

On account of the fine quality of this peach and its earliness of ripening, coupled with its good shipping and market qualities, we feel that we should highly recommend it to all planters as one of the very best of the early varieties. Ripens latter part of May.

Strawberry Cling This is a large beautiful yellow colored cling, somewhat splashed with a bright red. The flesh is white, and inclined to be of a slight red around the pit.

It is a good shipper and on account of its attractive appearance, seldom, if ever, fails to bring good prices on the market.

The tree is a strong grower and a good bearer and has the reputation in the northern counties of being one of the most profitable of the late clings. Ripens middle of September.

Strawberry Free

To those desiring a good early white peach we recommend the Strawberry Free. The skin is of a creamy white color, partly covered with a dark red. Flesh is very white, with a tendency to be quite red near the pit; juicy and possesses a rich flavor. We recommend the planting of this variety in all home orchards. Ripens early July.

Susquehanna

The Susquehanna is supposed to have originated on the banks of the famous river by that name in Pennsylvania, and has become a very popular variety.

The tree is a good grower and a heavy producer. The fruit is of large size, having a deep yellow color, partly covered with red. The flesh is yellow, juicy, and possesses a rich flavor.

In former years this variety was planted very extensively for drying purposes but it is now being bought up and shipped extensively by green fruit shippers to the eastern markets.

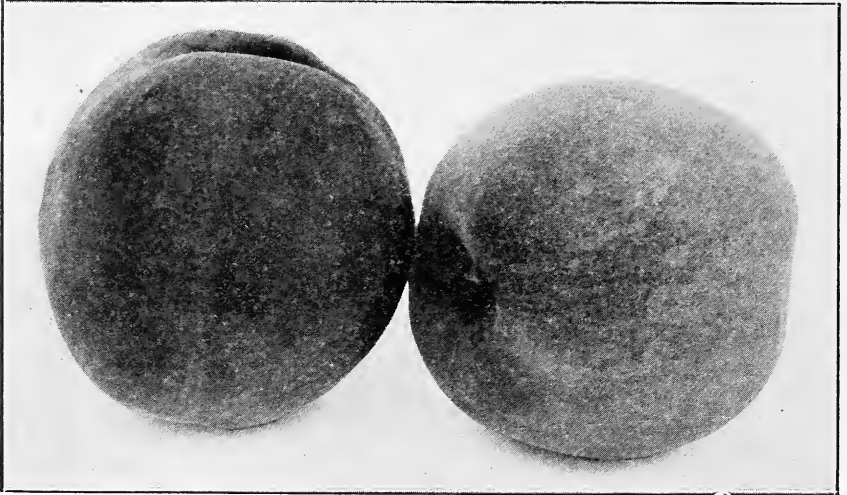
It ripens just a trifle later than the Elberta which makes it quite valuable for both shipping and drying. Ripens middle of August.

Triumph

Originated in Georgia and is one of the most profitable of the early varieties.

The tree is an unusually strong grower and a heavy producer. The fruit is of medium size; flesh yellow in color, very fine and possesses a good flavor.

We do not hesitate in recommending the Triumph to anyone wishing to plant peaches for the early market. Ripens the middle of June.



Tuscan Cling

Tuscan Cling

The Tuscan Cling peach, ever since its introduction, has been acknowledged as being the best early clingstone variety on the market for canning on a commercial scale and is always in great demand and commands the highest price for canning peaches.

The fruit is very large and yellow in color presenting a fine appearance when canned. The tree is a strong grower and a heavy producer and is particularly adapted for planting in the interior valley and foothill sections.

We know of Tuscan Cling orchards that under good care and cultivation have produced from twelve to fifteen tons of fruit per acre.

To anyone familiar with the growing of cling peaches in California, we believe the Tuscan needs no further recommendation. Ripens the middle of July.

Wheatland

Originated in New York and is a good variety for both drying and shipping.

The fruit is large, roundish in shape and golden yellow in color being of a crimson color on the sunny side. The flesh is yellow, firm, juicy and sweet.

The Wheatland has been more largely planted throughout the San Joaquin valley than in any other section and has brought very satisfactory returns to the parties both for drying and shipping purposes. Ripens in August.

Yellow St. John This is one of the best of the early peaches. Fruit is large in size, of roundish shape, orange yellow color with a deep red cheek. It is very juicy, sweet, and a perfect freestone. We recommend the Yellow St. John for home orchards and also for planting in a commercial way as it has proven itself to be one of the most profitable of the early varieties. Ripens late in June.

PEARS

California pears have grown very much in favor, and for the past several seasons have been bringing record returns to the growers, both for canning, drying and for eastern shipment.

The pear does well on all soils but prefers heavy loam that is well drained. It has also been found that it will thrive better on alkaline soils than any other of the deciduous fruits.

The localities best adapted for pear culture are the Santa Clara and Sacramento valleys, the foothill regions of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and also the Palmdale and Tehachapi districts. Other districts are being planted on a minor scale. The standard trees are planted 20 to 25 feet on the square, while those budded on quince root are planted from 12 to 15 feet apart.

The trees should be cut back to 18 inches from the ground after they are planted and protected by using tree protectors. They are pruned to vase form. The limbs have a tendency to grow upright, and regular and systematic pruning must be practiced. In pruning the first winter, remove all shoots except three or four, which are to form the head of the tree, and these branches should be cut back at least one-half.

The second winter cut off one-half of the new growth and leave one or two spurs on the branches of the year before. The third season cut all new wood back one-third and remove branches which crowd the center of the tree.

Pears come into bearing four to five years after planting and profitable crops are picked when the tree attains an age of eight years.

Pears budded on quince are dwarfed as such stock is suitable for planting in home grounds. Most varieties of pears will not form a good union when budded directly on the quince and to overcome this objection we bud Beurre Hardy pear on quince, and the following season bud the desired varieties on the Beurre Hardy wood, which makes a perfect union.

METHOD OF DRYING PEARS

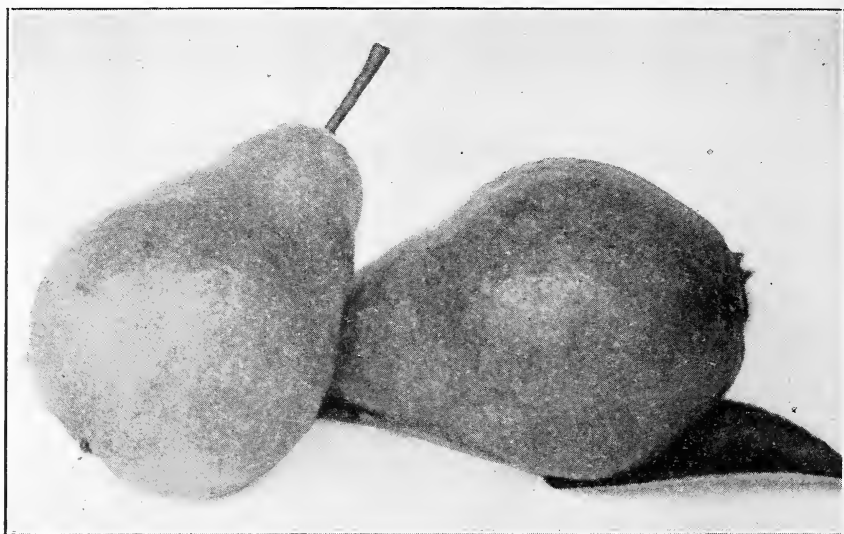
The fruit should be picked carefully from the trees when they begin to show indications of ripening and laid away until thoroughly ripe, after which they are cut in halves, core removed and spread on trays, placed on truck and run in sulphur house where they should remain for about twenty-four hours where sufficient sulphur should be used to properly bleach the fruit—then spread the trays in the drying yard where they should remain exposed to the sun for ten hours, then trays are stacked so as to permit plenty of ventilation and left until the fruit is sufficiently dry to box.

Bartlett There has undoubtedly been more money made through the growing of Bartlett pears than from any other variety. Its name was derived from Mr. Enoch Bartlett, of Dorchester, near Boston, who claims to have been the first man to cultivate this variety in the United States.

This sort can be grown in most all sections of the country, but is more largely grown in California than in any other. It is of particular value for its canning and drying qualities as well as being a good shipper. The tree is a vigorous erect grower and a late bloomer, consequently can be depended upon to produce a crop.

The fruit is of large size, skin bright yellow when ripe, inclined to blush on the sunny side, and is of oblong shape, tapering toward the stem. The flesh is exceedingly fine grained, white and buttery, full of juice and very highly perfumed. It is especially adapted to river bottom soils, but if properly cultivated will thrive in clay loams and even adobe. Ripens in August.

Beurre Bosc Beurre Bosc develops into a large handsome tree, is a vigorous grower and regular bearer. The fruit is large, pyriform in shape, tapering long and gradually toward the stem. It is always well spaced on the tree giving one the impression it has been thinned. Skin smooth dark yellow in color streaked and dotted with cinnamon russet sometimes red on the sunny side. The flesh is white, very rich, melting, delicious and highly perfumed. Always brings the highest market prices. Ripens gradually from the last of September to the last of October.



Bartlett

Beurre Clairgeau As near as we are able to ascertain this pear was raised by Mr. Pierre Clairgeau, of Nantes, France, and was imported into the United States many years ago. Owing to the beauty of the fruit, the early bearing and productiveness of the tree, it is regarded as one of the very best market varieties.

The fruit is very large of a yellow color shaped with orange and crimson often being covered with russet dots and sometimes sprinkled with russet; inclined to be large at the blossom end and gradually tapering to the stem. The sides however are usually unequal. Flesh yellowish, juicy, somewhat granular with a sugary vinous flavor. In addition to being a highly recommended market variety it is also very fine for canning and dessert uses. Ripens latter part of September.

Beurre d'Anjou The tree of this variety is a good grower and a heavy cropper. The fruit is large, obtuse, pyriform in shape, having a short thick stem and small calyx.

Skin is a greenish color, partially covered with russet and often shaded with a dull crimson. The flesh is white in color, melting, juicy, of vinous flavor and highly perfumed.

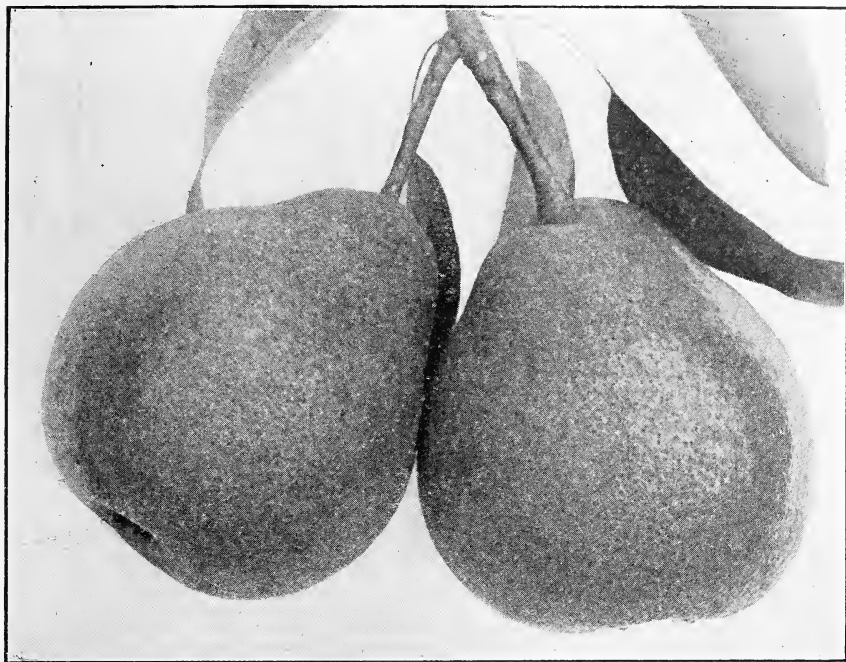
Does well in all sections of California. Ripens in September.

Beurre Hardy The Beurre Hardy pear is the favorite variety among Nurserymen for budding or grafting on the Quince root, it forming a perfect union and producing a tree that comes into bearing early and produces large crops of fruit. When budded or grafted on the Standard French, or Japanese Pear stocks it also makes a fine upright tree that is vigorous and productive.

It bears large fruit of a greenish color covered with light russet, which is shaded, with brownish red, and sprinkled with brown dots. The flesh is buttery melting, juicy and highly perfumed. This variety can be grown very successfully on the alluvial soils of the valley and especially on river bottoms. The Beurre Hardy is considered a good commercial sort and by all means a tree or two should be found in all family orchards. Ripens in September.

Dana's Hovey Often known as the Winter Seckel. The tree is a vigorous grower and a consistent bearer. This is one of the highest flavored winter pears in existence, being almost equal to that of the Summer Seckel. The only objection to this variety as a market leader is its size; however, when flavor, productiveness and its other good features are taken into consideration it certainly is a fine variety for planting in home orchards and also for supplying local markets.

The fruit is small, pyriform, and regular. The skin is of a greenish or pale yellow, being patched considerably with russet and dotted with brown dots. The flesh is yellowish, juicy, melting, and of rich sugary flavor. Ripens in November but can be kept until latter part of January.



Doyenne du Comice

Doyenne du Comice Owing to the late blooming and the early bearing of this variety it is considered by many orchardists as the money maker among pears.

The tree is a vigorous grower and a regular bearer. The fruit is large, and of roundish shape, tapering to the stem; the skin is waxy yellow in color, covered with a light crimson blush. The flesh is white, fine grained, smooth, juicy and has a delightful aroma. Owing to the fine keeping and carrying qualities some experienced orchardists claim this variety equal to the much favored Bartlett. Ripens in October.

Easter Beurre The Easter Beurre is an upright grower, very thrifty but requires a rich soil and rather a warm climate, in order to show best results.

The fruit is large, with a skin of yellowish green, sprinkled with many russet dots and often more or less covered with russet. The flesh is white, fine grained, melting and juicy with a very rich sweet flavor.

By packing this fruit away in boxes, in a dark room, it can be kept for a considerable length of time. It is considered a desirable winter variety both for shipping and home market. Ripens in October.

Forelle This very attractive pear is sometimes called the "Trout" owing to its finely speckled appearance which somewhat resembles the markings of speckled trout. Its high color and attractive appearance make it a fine variety in its season for market use and fruit basket displays. The skin is of a lemon yellow color; becomes a deep rich red on the sunny side and is marked with large crimson specks. Flesh is white, melting and slightly vinous. This variety is not generally known, but it has a record of being one of the highest priced pears in the Eastern markets. Ripens in September.

Glou Morceau Is a very fine pear for table and all commercial uses, being of fine flavor and an excellent shipper.

The tree is a strong, vigorous grower and a good cropper. The fruit is large, of a greenish yellow color splashed with russet.

The flesh is white, very fine grained, sweet and buttery, which make it a great favorite especially for family uses.

Does well in all pear sections of the state. Ripens in December.

Howell This variety originated in New Haven, Conn., by Mr. Thos. Howell. The tree is a free upright grower, and an early and profuse bearer. The fruit is rather large and of light waxy yellow color with a fine red cheek. Flesh is whitish, sweet, rich, melting and highly perfumed. Owing to its size and color it certainly presents a very handsome appearance. Ripens in August but can easily be kept until September.

Lawson (Comet) The tree is a very healthy and strong grower, and owing to its early bearing this variety is considered very profitable both for shipping and for home market.

The fruit is of splendid quality and owing to its beautiful, brilliant, crimson color with yellow shading is not only attractive but a good seller on all fruit stands. The flesh is crisp and juicy but owing to its earliness does not attain the high flavor of some other varieties. Ripens in June.

Madeleine This variety is of French origin and is highly valued on account of its ripening period, being the first pear to reach the early markets. The tree is a strong grower and a good producer.

The fruit is obovate pyriform in shape and of medium size, having a skin of pale yellowish green, sometimes blushed with a dark red. The flesh is white, juicy and possesses a very delicate flavor. Highly recommended for the family orchard. Ripens the latter part of June.

P. Barry Was originated by the late B. S. Fox, of San Jose, California. Its large size, fine flavor and heavy bearing qualities place it as one of the foremost among winter pears.

The tree is a vigorous grower. The fruit is large, elongated, with a skin of deep yellow nearly covered with rich golden russet. Flesh juicy, fine grained and of excellent flavor.

It is claimed by experienced pear orchardists, to be worthy of extensive cultivation, as it has proven to be an excellent keeper. Ripens December.

Seckel The Seckel pear, or Summer Seckel, as it is often called, is known to many pear growers throughout the East and West as one of the richest and most exquisitely flavored varieties in existence. The tree is one of the hardiest and healthiest of all pears, being very compact forming a fine symmetrical head, bearing regularly and abundantly. This pear originated on the farm of Mr. Seckel, near Philadelphia.

The fruit, while small, is regularly formed, having a skin of brownish green at first with a lively russet red cheek. The flesh is whitish, buttery, very juicy containing a rich spicy flavor and aroma.

We consider it a profitable variety to grow where one is so situated as to reach a good local market. No family orchard is complete without one or more of these trees. Ripens in August but can easily be kept under favorable conditions until September.

Winter Nelis Winter Nelis is held in very high esteem by experienced pear orchardists in general. It is without exception the finest winter variety yet produced.

The tree is very hardy and a very heavy cropper. Fruit is of medium size and roundish in appearance, yellow in color, covered with russet. The flesh is yellow, sweet and fine grained. Unexcelled for quality when fully ripe. Owing to the fine keeping qualities of this pear it is unexcelled as a good shipper.

This pear is highly recommended as a winter variety for planting, especially in the central coast regions, interior valleys and foothills; however, it is fairly productive in all other regions where any other variety of pear is found. Ripens in December.

PLUMS

For the convenience of our customers, we have listed plums and prunes separately. The prune is nothing more or less than a plum which has a sweet firm flesh that is capable of making a commercial dried product without removing the pit or seed.

Plums so designated are the varieties that are used as fresh shipping fruit and for home and commercial canning.

The plum thrives in all parts of the state and adapts itself from the foothill ranges of the Sierra Nevadas to coast regions, and when given proper attention bears enormous crops of fruit.

Planters in the interior valleys are beginning to realize that good marketable varieties of shipping plums are bringing handsome returns. The early

fruiting varieties are ready for the market in June and July when the Eastern market is bare and the demand is heavy, and these returns come to the grower when he can use the money to good advantage in taking care of his crops.

Plums are budded on myrobalan and peach roots. The peach root should be planted in sandy and loam soils, while the myrobalan or plum root is adapted to heavy, moist soils.

We cannot put too much emphasis on the proper preparation of the soil before planting. It should be well plowed, cultivated and harrowed so that plenty of good top soil can be used in filling in around the tree. When blasting has been resorted to, the ground should be irrigated before planting to settle the earth and close all air crevices. When the tree is planted, cut it back to 18 inches from the top of the ground. The first winter the pruning required is to form the head of the trees cutting back the frame work branches one-half. The second winter all laterals should be removed except two on each of the framework branches, and cut those remaining to one-half. After the fourth year all the pruning necessary is to thin out the overlapping and interfering branches.

In planting a plum orchard it is advisable to plant more than one variety for the purpose of cross pollination. Such varieties as Wickson and the Tragedy prune can be made to produce regular heavy crops if the orchard is intermingled with rows of plums which bloom at the same period. Overbearing however, should not be allowed, as the fruits will be small and it will sap the vitality of the tree, usually causing a light crop to follow the second year.

The shipping varieties are the most popular, but if planters are conveniently located near canneries they can find a ready sale for the popular canning sorts, such as Jefferson, Washington and Yellow Egg.

The finer shipping varieties are rich and luscious and for the best flavor should be allowed to remain on the tree until fully ripe, but for shipping to the Eastern markets they must be picked a few days earlier so that when they reach the auction market they will be in prime condition.

Apex Plumcot This is one of the earliest plums. The tree is a strong upright grower very compact and has the reputation of being a good producer wherever planted.

The fruit is very large and a light crimson in color.

The flesh is a honey yellow color, very aromatic, rich and delicious. Highly valuable for the family orchard. Ripens in June.

Beauty Originated by Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California, and is one, if not the best, of the early shipping plums.

It is of exceptional value for shipping to Eastern markets as the fruit, when picked green, will color up and develop its delicious flavor later. Owing to its earliness, showy appearance and size, which runs from two to two and one-quarter inches in diameter, it commands the highest prices on all markets.

The tree resembles the well known "Formosa," is of upright habit and vigorous growth, a heavy producer, and has very dense foliage which gives ample protection to the fruit.

The fruit is decidedly heart shaped and for this reason makes an easy and attractive pack. The skin being a beautiful crimson color, freely sprinkled with whitish dots presents a fine appearance on the market. The flesh is amber in color permeated with crimson.

We highly recommend the Beauty for planting in all valley and foothill sections of California. Ripens in June.

Becky Smith This variety is undoubtedly the best highly colored plum for late shipment yet propagated. In size and color it resembles the Santa Rosa very much, being of medium size with a fine red color, which of course makes it a very attractive variety for market purposes.

In addition to its attractive appearance, it ripens and reaches the market when all other highly colored plums are gone. It is of good flavor, a perfect freestone and holds up in shipment almost as well as the Kelsey. Ripening period about the middle of September.

Burbank Another of the Japanese type of plums introduced by Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California, and was named after him by Prof. H. E. Van Deman. It is considered one of the best of the Japanese type.

The growth of the tree is somewhat different from any other plum, being of a spreading habit with a flat top. The fruit is large, bright red in color,

slightly mottled with yellow. Flesh is rich yellow, juicy and very sweet.

Owing to the early age at which this tree bears and its usual productiveness it is considered by orchardists as well as many fruit shippers to be a good variety for commercial planting throughout the central coast valleys, interior and foothill sections as well as southern California districts. Ripens last of June.

Climax This variety was originated by Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California, and on account of its early ripening period and its good shipping and market qualities is one of the most profitable plums grown.

The tree is a strong grower and owing to its early and heavy bearing qualities is inclined to droop. The fruit of the Climax is quite large, heart shaped, and a very dark red in color. The flesh is yellow and of good flavor.

When planted in large acreage orchardists have experienced no trouble in disposing of the crops at good figures for shipment to eastern markets. While it is particularly adapted to the interior valleys and foothill sections it does very well in central coast valleys and in the southern part of the state. Ripens middle of June.

Clyman The Clyman is one of the earliest freestone varieties and is considered a good shipper. Its chief value, however, lies in its efficiency as a pollinizer when planted with other varieties of plums.

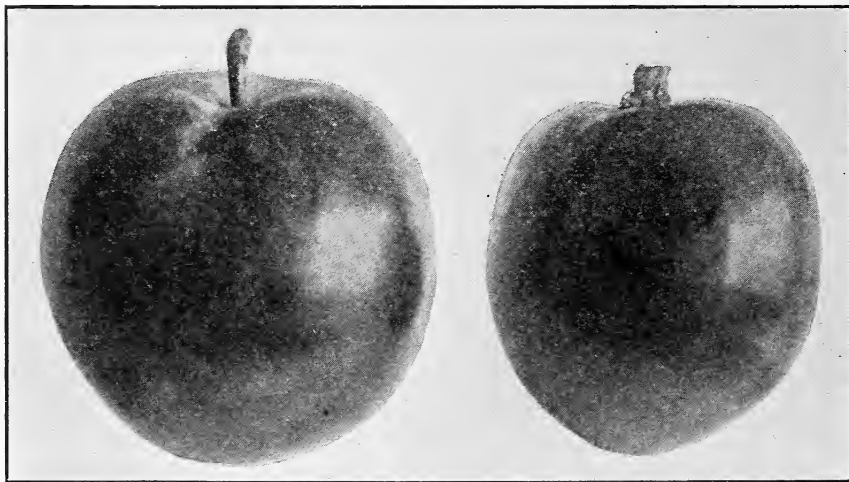
The tree is a strong, thrifty grower and a heavy bearer. The fruit is large, roundish to oblong in shape and a reddish purple in color, covered with beautiful blue bloom. The flesh is firm, rather dry and very sweet.

Recommended for the interior valleys and foothill sections. Ripens in June.

Damson This variety enjoys the distinction of being more widely planted and better known on the markets than any other plum. Its qualities for the making of preserves, jellies, pies, dumplings, etc., are unequalled by any other plum.

The tree is a strong grower and is exceedingly productive. The fruit is small, oval in shape, with a purple skin covered with a thick blue bloom. The flesh is tart and separates readily from the pit.

We particularly recommend this plum for home use and would suggest that in selecting trees for family orchards that one or two Damsons be included. Ripens in September.

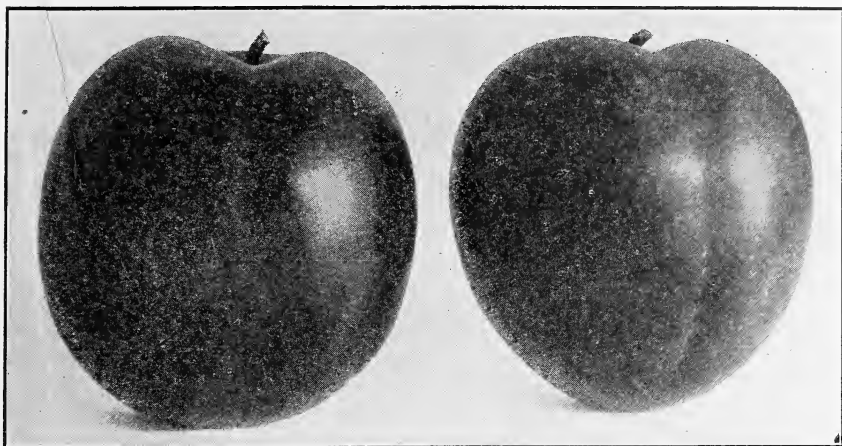


Climax

Burbank

Diamond The Diamond plum is of English origin and is considered a very valuable variety for shipping. Owing to its ripening period the fruit reaches the market at a time when other plums cannot be obtained, bringing the producer very satisfactory returns.

Tree is a strong grower and an immense bearer. The fruit is of large size, oval in shape, having a skin of dark purple covered with a light blue bloom. Flesh is deep yellow, juicy with a brisk acid flavor. Ripens in August.



Formosa

Beauty

Formosa A late creation by Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California, and a plum which we highly recommend and one that is rapidly coming into popularity with the leading fruit shippers.

The tree grows large, strong and vigorous and has a dense light green foliage. The fruit is heart shaped, uniform in size averaging in circumference six inches one way to seven and one-half the other way. The skin is of a light cherry red color with a very pale bloom changing when fully ripe to a rich deep red. The flesh is of a delicate yellow, firm, juicy and very delicious.

When placed on the market it presents a very attractive appearance due to its high color and shape. We especially recommend the planting of Formosa in the interior and coast valleys, and foothill sections. Ripens in June.

Gaviota This is one of the latest blooming varieties of "Burbank's" introductions, which invariably assures the planter of a crop of fruit. Gaviota plums have been exported to foreign countries with success. It is undoubtedly one of the best shipping and keeping plums on the market.

The fruit is round, sometimes oblong, of a deep reddish purple color. Flesh yellow and sweet to the pit, which is exceptionally small.

We recommend the planting of this variety in the coast and interior valleys and foothill sections. Its time of ripening is from July 15th to August 5th.

Giant The Giant is another one of the large family of plums introduced by Luther Burbank. It is a seedling produced from a cross between the Petite d'Agen (French Prune) and the Hungarian Prune.

The tree is a handsome, strong grower, and an excellent bearer. The fruit is very large, flesh yellow, freestone and of good flavor.

Its time of ripening, together with its shipping and lasting qualities, have gained for it a high standing among commercial planters as well as fruit shippers.

It is highly recommended for planting in interior valleys, foothill sections and also does well in central coast valleys. The time of ripening is late August.

Grand Duke The Grand Duke is classed as a leader among late shipping plums.

The fruit is very large and attractive having a dark skin, almost black, covered with a deep blue bloom. The flesh is firm, with a yellow tinge, and has a slight tendency to cling to the pit. Its time of ripening and also its attractive appearance make it a very valuable plum for shipment to the eastern market for at this time of the season there are very few plums, answering its description, to be found on the market.

We especially recommend planting in the interior valleys, foothill sections and in the central coast valleys. Time of ripening late August.

Green Gage Green Gage is more widely known throughout the United States and European countries than any other plum on account of its popularity as a superb canning fruit.

The tree is of slow growth, short, and of rather dwarfish habit. It, however, is a regular and heavy bearer. The fruit is of medium size, of yellowish

green color, often dotted or marbled with red. The flesh is pale green exceedingly juicy, melting, and decidedly free from the pit.

We particularly recommend this variety for commercial, as well as home planting. Ripens about the middle of August.

Jefferson This variety was originated near Albany, New York, about the year 1825. It is known among canners and plum growers in general, as one of the most desirable as well as one of the most beautiful plums grown. Its flavor is almost equal to that of the Green Gage. However, its large size and attractive appearance places it ahead of that variety as a canning and market sort.

The fruit is large, oval, slightly narrowed on one side. The skin is golden yellow with a beautiful red cheek covered with white bloom. The tree is a moderate grower, a good producer and when loaded with ripe fruit presents an appearance which is seldom equalled by any other variety of plum. We especially recommend it for planting in the central coast and interior valleys, also the foothill sections. Ripens July to September.

Kelsey Japan The Kelsey plum is of Japanese origin and has been extensively planted in California since 1870. Its size and good keeping qualities has made it a favorite among the late shipping varieties.

The tree has a vigorous upright growth and is a regular bearer. The fruit is very large heart shaped, skin green changing to a rich yellow when fully ripe. The flesh is yellow, very firm, and adheres slightly to the pit.

While it can be grown with success in the upper and central coast valleys it is particularly adapted to interior valleys and foothill sections. Ripens July to September.

Santa Rosa Santa Rosa is one of the best of Burbank's late introductions and owing to its large oval shape and beautiful purplish crimson color it is an excellent plum for shipping purposes. It attracted great attention at the Lewis and Clarke exposition and was awarded a gold medal.

The tree is of upright growth and a heavy bearer. The plum is large and uniform in size. Skin purplish crimson color with a pale yellow bloom. Flesh is yellow, streaked and mottled with red, juicy and of rich flavor.

While this plum has not been planted extensively, it has steadily gained in favor during the last three years and bids fair to be one of the leading varieties for shipping purposes in California. It is recommended for planting in central coast, interior valleys and foothill sections. Ripens June and July.

Satsuma The Satsuma, or Blood plum as it is commonly called, is one of the Japanese varieties and is highly recommended among housewives in general for the making of jellies, preserves, etc. While we do not recommend a large planting of Satsuma plums we have known of cases where good profits have been secured from the sale of this variety by planters who were close to local markets. We believe that every family orchard should contain a Satsuma plum tree.

The fruit is large and almost round and of a deep dark red color. Flesh is firm, blood red, juicy and of good flavor with a very small pit. The tree is a strong grower and a heavy producer. It ripens July to September.

Simon Sometimes known as the Prunus Simoni or Apricot plum. It was sent to the Paris Museum of Natural History by Eugene Simon, French Consul in China, and was first planted in the United States in 1881.

The tree is very handsome and is often planted for ornamental purposes. It is of vigorous upright growth, much resembling a peach tree, but the foliage is of lighter shade. The fruit is of a brick red color. The flesh is yellow, firm, quite sweet, having somewhat of a pineapple flavor. This variety does well wherever the peach can be grown. Ripens early July.

Vesuvius This variety is sometimes known as the purple leaved plum and on account of its beautiful foliage is found valuable for grouping in parks or home grounds.

The tree is a strong grower of upright habit. Leaves are of a beautiful dark purple in color. While it is a fruit producing tree its chief use is as an ornamental.

Washington This is one of the Eastern varieties that has been extensively planted on the Pacific Coast with good results.

The tree is a strong grower and a very heavy bearer. The plums are very large, roundish in shape, being a yellowish green in color, often bearing a pale red cheek. The flesh is very firm, sweet, rich and luscious.

We do not hesitate to recommend the Washington for canning purposes. Ripens in August.

Wickson Was originated by Luther Burbank and classed by many growers and shippers as a popular shipping plum. The fruit of Wickson resembles the Kelsey in a great many ways but is more symmetrical and when ripe ranges from a deep cherry red to a rich scarlet. The flesh is of an amber tinge and quite juicy with a very small pit and is valuable for its long keeping qualities. The tree is a very vigorous, upright grower.

While this variety is particularly adapted and recommended for planting in the central coast, interior valleys and foothill sections it can be planted most any place in California, with good success. Ripens in August.

Yellow Egg Is often called the Egg Plum on account of its shape. It is very popular and highly regarded for its canning qualities. During the last two or three years canners have been scouring the country for Yellow Egg plums, ready to contract with growers for crops at fancy prices.



Yellow Egg

Fruit is of large size, often measuring as much as six inches by its longest circumference. The skin is yellow, often bearing white dots, covered with a thin white bloom. Flesh yellow, rather acid, but becoming sweet when fully ripe, and has a tendency to cling to the pit.

Owing to its attractive appearance it is highly recommended as a canning plum and as a good market variety. Thrives well in all parts of California. Ripens July and August.

PRUNES

The prune is one of the most important fruit industries of the Pacific Coast. All the standard varieties are planted throughout California, while in Washington and Oregon, especially in the coast regions, planting is confined principally to the Fellenberg, commonly known as Italian, it being practically the only variety suitable for the northwest. In California the French Prune (Petite Prune d'Agen) is the principal variety, followed closely by the popular sorts, such as Imperial, Robe de Sargent and Sugar, which latter varieties appear to thrive best along the Northern California coast regions, especially in Sonoma Valley and northward. These varieties are used for drying, while the Tragedy and Hungarian are used for fresh shipping, bringing handsome returns to the planter by producing regular crops of fine fruit every year. The Tragedy ripens in early July and planters have found it to their advantage to plant the Climax plum as a polinizer, which enlarges the size of the fruit as well as insuring regular and abundant crops.

Prunes are budded on almond, peach and myrobalan roots. The almond root for dry gravelly soils, the peach root for light sandy silt, and loamy soils, while the myrobalan is suited for heavy, wet soils, especially those which have

poor drainage, also for river bottoms where there is a standing high water level. The prune delights, however, in the rich, deep loams, where it bears regular and large crops of fruit.

The trees should be planted from 20 to 25 feet apart. The same general pruning instructions should be followed as in pruning the plum, with the exception that in some varieties of prunes, especially the Sugar severe pruning is required each season, cutting back all new growths to one-half and even two-thirds, and all the fruit spurs should be shortened in. Long, stringy growth of wood which forms long, barren, bearing surface should be overcome, as this condition is liable to occur in any plum or prune orchard, especially in localities where there is a long growing period. Under such conditions should the orchardist find that he is at a loss to know how to prune his trees for best results he can readily find some one who understands this work or secure the information especially suited for his particular orchard from the nurseries located near him.

The price of dried prunes is based on the number of fruit in a pound. Those varieties showing the largest fruits and having the largest contents of sugar, as well as a fine appearance after being processed, command the high prices.



French Improved

French Improved

that any other prune.

The tree is a very vigorous grower, and bears abundantly in most all sections of the state. The fruit of the French Improved is much larger than the ordinary French Prune which is propagated by most Nurserymen. It is egg shaped, has rather a thin neck and a deep violet color. The flesh is of good quality, sweet, and very sugary. It certainly has no equal as a drying prune.

We believe larger profits have been derived of late years from French prune orchards than from any other variety of fruits, and for this reason do not hesitate to highly recommend large commercial plantings of this variety.

Hungarian

This prune originated in Belgium and has been referred to by some as Ponds Seedling. The tree is a very vigorous grower and a strong bearer.

The fruit is of large size, beautiful dark red color, and is very profitable for shipping purposes. In many cases it is cut and dried in the same manner as an apricot, and exposed before drying to the fumes of sulphur.

The dried product has a bright red color and is sold commercially as "Ruby Plums." It is recommended for planting in most all sections of California. Ripens middle of August and September.

Imperial Epineuse

This prune is successfully grown in the northern part of the state, as well as many sections of the interior valleys. It is highly prized for its drying qualities, on account of its large size and beautiful color. When properly packed, it presents an appearance in the prune market which cannot be equalled by any other variety.

The tree is a strong thrifty grower, and in the sections mentioned, is a heavy bearer. Fruit is large, uniform and of a beautiful violet purple color, with a dark blue bloom. The flesh is of a greenish yellow, very sweet, and contains a small pit. The fruit when dried is considered superior to all other varieties in size, flavor and sweetness. Owing to the high quality of this fruit, we feel that we should particularly recommend it. Ripens August and September.

Robe de Sargent This prune was introduced from France and is highly prized for preserving as well as for drying purposes. The tree is a strong grower and on account of the leathery texture and glossy appearance of the foliage is very attractive.

The fruit is of a large oval shape, having a skin of deep purple color, being nearly black when fully ripened and covered with a blue bloom. Flesh is of a greenish yellow color, and possesses a fine sweet flavor. The fruit when dried is nearly always classed as fancy and brings the highest price to be obtained on the market. In the central coast and interior valleys it is a good bearer and highly recommended for planting in these sections.

Silver Is a seedling of Coe's Golden Drop to which it is very similar. The tree is a strong grower and bears very profitable crops. The fruit is large in size and a pale yellow in color, presenting a very fine appearance. The flesh is firm and rich and is used principally for canning. This is one of the best of the late varieties. Ripens the latter part of September.

Standard A variety originated by Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California, and is a cross between the Sugar and Tragedy. It is of large size, purple in color, overspread with a thick blue bloom. Flesh is amber, fine grained and of good flavor. In addition to making a fine dried product it is also a good shipper.

While it cannot be grown successfully over as large a territory as some of the other prunes, it is well recommended for planting in the central coast and interior valleys. Ripens middle of August to middle of September.

Sugar This is another of the many creations of Mr. Burbank and has certainly been a source of revenue to many prune growers. The tree is a very strong and vigorous grower and a heavy bearer. The skin is of a dark purple color and overspread with a white bloom. Flesh is yellow and very rich.

On account of the abundance of sugar content in this fruit and its early period of ripening we do not hesitate to say it is one of the very best for both shipping and drying purposes. It dries rapidly and weighs heavy. It is highly recommended for planting in the central coast and interior valleys and foothill sections. Ripens about the first of August.

Tragedy The large and attractive appearance of this variety has won for it the distinction of being one of the best shippers in the state. Statistics show that in certain seasons it has been more largely shipped to Eastern markets than any other prune in California. It is a beautiful dark purple in color, being elongated in shape, flesh is of a yellowish green, very rich and juicy; its early ripening has also much to do with making it a favorite among prune and plum growers. While it is particularly adapted for shipping, it also makes a fair dried product.

The tree is an upright strong grower, and is found in the central coast and interior valleys and foothill sections to be a heavy bearer, consequently is well recommended for planting in these sections.

We suggest to those who intend planting Tragedy prunes for commercial purposes that they plant one-fourth of the acreage with Climax plums, for pollination purposes. This will act not only to increase the size of the fruit but cause the tree to produce larger crops. Ripens early July.

QUINCES

The quince has not been planted on a very large commercial scale, in fact it has been relegated to the small orchard and home garden.

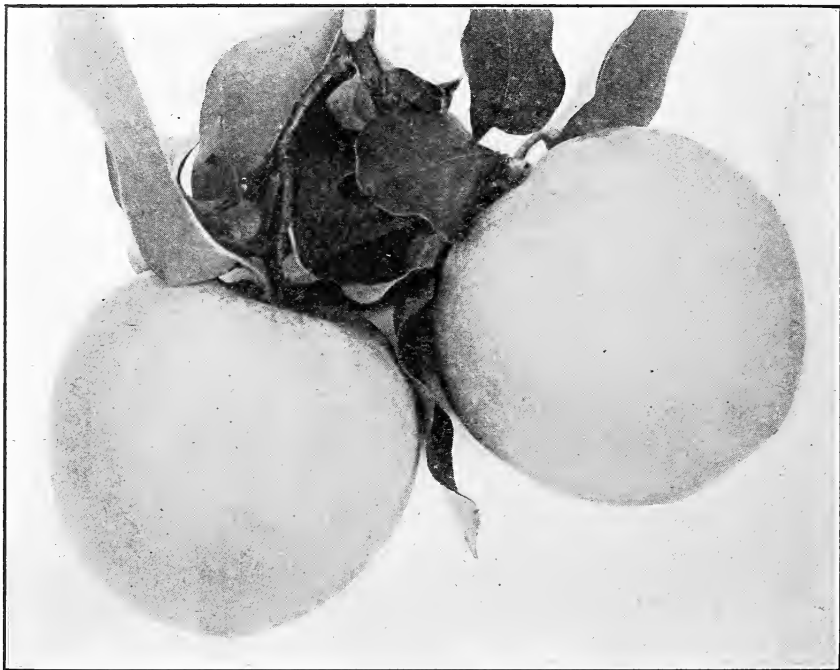
The local California market does not consume enough of this popular canning fruit to warrant a heavy planting, but there is unquestionably a market in the Middle West and Southern States where outlets can be found.

Large canneries in the East are ready to contract for the fruit in quantities with orchardists, at remunerative prices, but auction markets have not, as a rule, brought satisfactory returns.

The tree thrives best in moist alluvial soils, but will do well in heavy soils if the same can be irrigated and at the same time be well drained. The trees do equally well on the coast as in the interior valleys and every home orchard should contain one or more of these trees.

When the trees are planted, cut them back to 18 inches from the top of the ground. If tree form is desired, the pruning the first winter should be to cut back the new shoots forming the head of the tree one-half. The limbs are inclined to sprawl over the ground and to prevent this in the earlier years systematic heading back is required. When planted in orchard form the trees can be set 16 feet apart if so desired.

The varieties as listed herein are all suited to California conditions and the favorite varieties are the Apple or Orange, also the Pineapple, the latter being a recent introduction of very high quality.



Apple or Orange

Apple or Orange The former part of the name of this variety was given on account of its shape which resembles very much that of the apple. The latter on account of its color which resembles that of the orange. The tree is a strong grower, abundant bearer, and has a fine oval shaped foliage, which is very attractive. This variety is probably more largely found in the home orchards and in local markets than any other.

The fruit is of a fine golden color when ripe, having a smooth skin. The flesh is golden yellow in color, fine and of excellent flavor, highly recommended for the making of preserves. Suitable for planting in all fruit sections of this state. Ripens August and September.

Pineapple Originated by Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California, about the year 1899.

The Pineapple quince was so named on account of its very high quality and unsurpassed pineapple flavor. The fruit resembles an apple in appearance and is smooth, globular, of a light golden yellow. The flesh is white and will cook tender in five to ten minutes.

This variety is considered the best of all, and is highly suited for planting in all parts of California and should find a place in every home orchard. Ripens late August.

Smyrna This is one of the leading varieties of quinces and was introduced from Smyrna, about the year 1897, by Mr. George C. Roeding, of Fresno, California. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, possessing an abund-

ance of foliage, which makes it very attractive from an ornamental standpoint, as well as affording ample protection for the fruit. On account of its dense foliage it is classed as the leader for planting in interior valley sections.

The fruit is large and of beautiful lemon color. Flesh is tender with a delicious flavor and is an excellent variety for the making of preserves and jellies.

It is also considered valuable for market purposes on account of its attractive color and its good keeping qualities. Suitable for planting in all parts of California. Ripens September to October.

ALMONDS



Ne Plus Ultra

I. X. L.

Texas Prolific

Drake Seedling

Nonpareil

The culture of almonds in California exceeds all other varieties of nut-bearing trees, except the walnut. The crop in California now exceeds 7,000,000 pounds of commercial nuts, of which over 75 per cent is controlled by the California Almond Growers Association. As it is, we only supply 25 per cent of the almond nuts used in this country, the other 75 per cent being imported from Spain, Italy and France.

The tree finds genial conditions throughout California in favored sections, free from late spring frosts, for its development of tree and nuts.

It prefers a loose, light, warm, well-drained soil, as the roots penetrate deeply and will stand drouth better than if planted in heavy, moist soils.

We grow these trees on almond and peach roots; the former should be planted in the hillside soils while the peach root will stand the heavier soils.

The largest almond section is found in the Sacramento valley, but they are also being planted extensively in the San Joaquin valley and in Paso Robles district of San Luis Obispo County.

When planting, set the trees 25 feet apart and cut them back to twenty inches from the ground.

The following winter thin out the limbs, leaving three or four to form the head of the tree and as far as possible have them properly distributed, cutting them back about one foot. The second winter's pruning should be made by cutting back the new growth to one foot and leaving a few of the inside branches, provided, however, they do not crowd the interior of the tree. The following winter all the pruning required will be to thin out overlapping or crowded branches, and such pruning can be carried out in future years.

Cross pollination is one of the most important features in planting almonds. The best fertilizing varieties are Drake's Seedling and Texas Prolific and should be planted with such varieties as Nonpareil, IXL, Ne Plus Ultra, Languedoc and Peerless, alternating at least every fourth to sixth row with either Drake's Seedling or Texas Prolific. These last two varieties not only produce abundant crops of commercial nuts but by their fertilizing the other varieties their tonnage is also increased to an important degree.

The crop is harvested by shaking the trees and by whipping the nuts that do not fall, with light poles, preferably bamboo, so they will not injure the bark on the limbs of the trees.

The nuts should be hulled at once and spread on trays and exposed to the sun for a few days, turning them over so that they will be thoroughly dry before sacking or boxing. Do not expose the nuts to sulphur fumes until they are dry, as the fumes will injure the flavor of the kernel. Before sulphuring sprinkle the nuts with water so that the shell is slightly moist. They should

be sulphured from two to three hours. The sulphuring is not absolutely necessary as nuts can be readily sold without this bleaching of the shells.

Almond trees as a rule make a heavy, sturdy growth in the nursery row, and the largest size of these trees do not usually go over four feet.

Drake Seedling This variety is of the Languedoc class and was originated on the grounds of Mr. Drake, of Suisun, California. The tree is a strong grower and a heavy bearer; in fact it has the reputation of bearing regularly in sections where the Languedoc is a total failure. One reason for its heavy bearing is the fact that it is very late in blooming, consequently is more free from frost than any other variety.

The tree while being a strong grower and very healthy does not grow as large as some of the other varieties. A point making this variety very desirable is that it produces at an early age. The nut is of medium size and roundish in shape. The shell is medium soft and white, bearing a short plump kernel of good color. Doubles are often found in this variety, but this is more than offset by its good flavor and heavy bearing qualities.

The Drake Seedling is recommended for planting in most all almond sections of California, by the leading almond growers. Blooms first week in April.

Eureka The Eureka is very similar in shape and flavor to that of the Jordan but somewhat smaller in size. It is much more in demand, however, on account of its having a soft shell while the Jordan is a hard shell. The tree is an exceptionally strong grower and a very heavy bearer.

On the farm of Mr. A. M. Newland, Colusa, California, where it was originated, can be found an orchard of Eureka's, which is over twenty years old and has never failed to produce a crop since old enough to bear. The Eureka is a great favorite among confectioners and we do not hesitate to recommend it for commercial planting as well as for family orchard purposes. Blooms latter part of March.

I. X. L. The I. X. L. is one of the Hatch varieties of the fine soft shell type of almonds.

The tree of the I. X. L. is a sturdy upright grower, producing large nuts which are very easily hulled. The shell is soft and smooth; the kernel is large and very plump.

One of the features which makes this variety in demand is the fact that the shell possesses a fine color without bleaching. This variety always brings a high price in all markets and to our knowledge has never been lower in price than second in the entire list of almonds. The I. X. L. should be planted in connection with Texas Prolific or Nonpareil. It blooms middle of March.

Jordan The Jordan is a hard shell and has been extensively planted in most all almond sections. It is largely used by confectioners for the making of sugar coated and salted almonds as it possesses a very rich high flavor.

The tree is a strong vigorous grower and a heavy bearer. The nut is long and narrow having a long slim kernel.

Jordan almonds are probably more widely known to the general public than any other variety. Blooms latter part of March.

Ne Plus Ultra This almond was introduced by Mr. A. T. Hatch, formerly of Suisun, California, and is a regular and heavy bearer. The tree is a strong grower and inclined to have a drooping habit. It presents a very fine appearance on account of its large foliage.

The nut is long and narrow in shape and has a soft shell. The kernel is very large, sweet and highly flavored. Hulls freely and is considered a favorite among almond growers for commercial purposes. Blooming period middle of March.

Nonpareil The Nonpareil has probably been more largely planted during recent years than any other. The tree is a very strong grower, inclined to be of a weeping habit, and on account of its fine foliage presents a very beautiful appearance. It has the reputation among almond growers, in all sections where grown, as being a heavy and regular bearer.

The nut is large, long and narrow having a thin shell and a good color. The kernel is long, fills the shell well and possesses an excellent flavor. It commands the highest prices on the market, selling from one to three cents higher than any other variety.

We highly recommend the Nonpareil for planting in all almond sections of California. Blooms last week in March.

Texas Prolific This is one of the popular varieties of almonds grown in this state. It was originated in Texas and brought to California about the year 1891, and bears the distinction of being about the only almond that would bear in that district.

The tree is equal to that of the Drake's Seedling for its heavy bearing qualities but grows much larger. It is of an upright habit, having a smooth wood and a fine foliage. It is a late bloomer, consequently is almost sure to escape damage from late frosts. The nut is of medium size having a soft shell which is white in color. The kernel is short, plump and very sweet.

We know orchards of Texas Prolific that have been bearing for fifteen years and have never failed to produce a fine crop. We feel that we cannot too strongly recommend the Texas Prolific to all planters who contemplate planting almond orchards. Its value as a pollinizer must not be overlooked. Blooms last of March.

FILBERTS

Cosford Nut large; oblong; husk hairy; shell remarkably thin; kernel of excellent flavor. Good bearer.

Fertile de Coutard Nut very large; broad, pointed; kernel full and highly flavored; early and abundant bearer.

Prolific Cob Nut very large; oblong; shell pretty thick, of a brown color; kernel full and of very rich flavor; one of the best.

PECANS

It has been proven that in favored sections of California, especially in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, that the pecan thrives well, making a rapid growth and producing abundant crops of nuts. The trees thrive in a variety of soils, doing well in moist river bottom soils as well as in clay or porous sand, and also in the hardpan lands where the necessary precaution is taken to blast it thoroughly so that the roots will have no difficulty in reaching down through the lower stratas.

In the coast regions the trees thrive well, but the nuts rarely mature owing to the fog and cold weather which delays the proper ripening before the dormant season sets in.

The trees should be set from 40 to 50 feet apart, using 50 feet space in heavy rich soils, which are conducive to making heavy growths on the trees. It is advisable to plant more than one variety for the purpose of cross pollination. In setting the tree care should be taken to dig the hole at least 3 feet deep, filling in the bottom of the hole with good, rich top soil and set the trees 3 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row. Cut the tree back to 3 feet after it is set. Three or four branches should be left the second season to form the framework of the tree. Very little pruning is required in after years, simply remove any dead or overlapping branches and shorten in such branches that make an excessive growth and will spoil the uniformity of the tree.

We recommend the planting of the budded varieties for fruiting purposes, as such trees will bear uniformly fine nuts while the nuts of seedling trees usually are very irregular in size and have harder and thicker shells and do not command as high a price on the market as those produced from budded or grafted stock.

The age a pecan tree must attain before bearing depends largely on the soil and the care given. Under proper conditions these trees will begin bearing from five to six years after planting, and after eight or nine years will produce profitable crops, increasing their yield rapidly thereafter.

Frotscher The Frotscher is highly prized among pecan growers for its large size and good quality.

The tree is a vigorous grower of spreading habit, heavy bearer and always produces an extremely fine flavored nut, which is oblong in shape and often measures as much as 1½ to 1¾ inches in length. It is quite frequently covered with purplish black markings and has the reputation of being the most attractive of any of the pecans.

The kernel is large and on account of the thin shell is very easily removed. Although it has not been extensively grown in California it has given good results wherever planted.

Stuart Originated at Ocean Springs, Mississippi, by Mr. W. R. Stuart. The tree is a strong grower, has large beautiful foliage, which makes it very ornamental. It is considered to be very profitable on account of its heavy producing qualities.

The nuts are large in size, often averaging from one and one-half to two inches in length, oblong in shape, and brownish in color. The shell is medium thin, being well filled with a bright colored kernel, which is of excellent flavor. Experiments have proven the superiority of this variety over all others for planting in California.



Stuart

Success The tree of the Success pecan is a very strong grower, healthy and productive. It is also prized for its ornamental appearance. The nut is of a reddish brown color, marked with purple, of large size, and a thin shell, which makes it a favorite for dessert purposes.

The kernel is large, plump, being of a beautiful yellow color, with a very sweet rich flavor. It is highly esteemed by pecan growers for its profitability as a market variety.

Van Deman While the shell of this variety is not as thin, therefore, not as easily cracked as some of the others, it bears the reputation of being one of the largest nuts of the pecan family often averaging from one and seven-eighths to two and one-eighth inches in length.

It differs much from other pecans in shape, as it is long and slender, and rather pointed at both ends.

It bears a full plump kernel brownish yellow in color, and very highly flavored, the tree is a strong vigorous grower and on account of its beautiful foliage is very attractive as an ornamental tree, as well as for its commercial value. We highly recommend the planting of this variety.

Seedling The Seedling pecan grows well in all parts of California. The tree resembles very much that of the eastern hickory nut.

It is a strong grower and on account of its heavy bearing qualities, we consider it a valuable addition to any family orchard. There are seedling trees to be found in the San Joaquin valley which will measure as much as sixty feet in height and having a spread of fifty feet. The nuts are much smaller than those of the grafted varieties but possess a fine flavor, although they are usually too small and the shells are too hard for commercial purposes.

WALNUTS

Walnuts are the most important nut fruit grown in California, in fact we produce four times as many walnuts as almonds, and the demand for the fine budded and grafted varieties is increasing each year. Planters are willing to pay the increased price for the finer, thin-shelled varieties, rather than risk planting seedlings which bear crops of irregular small and hard-shelled nuts. In the southern counties of the state, the English varieties such as Placentia

Perfection, Santa Barbara Soft Shell, Neff's Prolific and Eureka are in greatest demand, while in the central and northern parts of the state the French varieties, such as Franquette, Mayette, etc., are valuable on account of being late bloomers and not usually affected by late spring frosts, and they also bear nuts of fine quality which command the top price on the market.

The walnut should be planted in deep, rich loam soils, but if planted on hardpan land the holes should be thoroughly blasted to a depth of not less than 3 feet, all hardpan removed and the holes filled with good top soil.

The trees should be set 50 feet apart, either in orchard form or along avenues, and it is advisable to plant more than one variety for the purpose of cross pollination.

When the trees are planted, cut them back to 3 feet from the top of the ground. Very little pruning is required. After the head of the tree is formed remove only such limbs that cross or overlap and shorten in any that may cause the tree to become lopsided and spoil the proper form desired.

Eureka Is declared by walnut growers to be one of the most reliable producers. It is about ten days later in blooming than other varieties.

The tree is a strong, upright grower and a heavy producer. The nuts are of large size, soft shell, smooth in appearance and highly valued for commercial purposes. The kernel is of good color, plump, and very rich in flavor. In the southern sections of California, where walnuts are extensively planted, the Eureka is considered as being one of the very best.

Franquette Originated in France and is more widely known and planted throughout the different walnut sections of California, Oregon and Washington than any other variety.

The tree is a strong grower and a very prolific bearer. The nuts are of large size, long and smooth. The shell is of medium thickness, bearing a full, sweet and very rich kernel, of high flavor.



Eureka

Concord

Franquette

Placencia

Mayette

Mayette The Mayette is of French origin and is one of the leading varieties, having many of the good qualities to be found in the Franquette.

The tree blooms late in the spring and is a very heavy bearer. The nuts are large, uniform and inclined to be flattened at the base. The shell is of a light color, soft, and contains a plump kernel of very fine flavor.

While not as extensively planted as the Franquette, we believe the Mayette is almost equal to that variety; the nuts always commanding the highest market price.

For pollination purposes it is advisable to plant it with the Franquette as both trees will then bear more abundantly than if planted alone.

Placentia Perfection Originated in Southern California, on the ranch of Mr. J. B. Neff, Anaheim, and is supposed to be a selected variety of Santa Barbara Soft Shell.

The tree is a strong grower and a good bearer and is highly esteemed by walnut growers in the southern portion of the state. The nut is of a large size, with a smooth thin shell, the kernel is white and sweet, and in flavor is equal if not superior to any of the other varieties.

California Black Seedling The California Black walnut resembles the American Black. The tree grows large, having much the same habits as the American Black but produces nuts of smaller size.

On account of the large quantities of soft shell walnuts grown in California the California Black nut is little used for dessert purposes. It is, however, a decided favorite with California Nurserymen for propagating purposes.

OLIVES

Olive planting is commanding wide attention in this state, especially in the interior valleys where they reach their highest state of perfection, and when given proper care in pruning and cultivation respond with abundant crops.

Olives make handsome specimen, border and avenue trees. Their light gray foliage, contrasting with other trees and vines, make a picturesque landscape effect.

The Mission variety has a fine upright growth and is best suited for the above purposes, while Manzanillo, Sevillano and Ascolano, being spreading growers, are usually planted in orchard form. These four varieties comprise the best pickling sorts on the market. For oil production the Mission is considered the best.

Olives thrive best on deep, well-drained loam, and should be planted 30 feet apart, either on borders or in orchard form. We make it a rule to cut back all of our trees before shipping, the pruning required dependent upon the size of the tree. As the trees are dug they are pruned immediately, the roots are immersed in thick mud to exclude them from the air and prevent their drying out. When planters receive their stock it should be immediately unpacked and trenched in and the ground soaked with water, and when planting only a few trees should be taken out of the trench and these carried in the field with the roots wrapped in wet burlap.

When the trees are planted, cut them back to 20 inches, shortening in any lateral branches at least to 2 inches. The first winter after planting, cut off all growth except four or five branches which are left to form the head of the tree and these should be so distributed around the trunk as not to cause crowding or overlapping in future years. When pruning the second year, leave from one to two lateral branches on each frame-work branch and cut them back one-half. The future pruning of the tree is to preserve its shape and not allow overlapping and crossed branches to grow.

Olive trees do not, as a rule, come into bearing until they have been planted out for at least five years; from that time on the trees will bear heavier each year. A ten-year old orchard should produce two tons of fruit to the acre.

Manzanillo The Manzanillo olive was introduced from Spain and is one of the most highly recommended and extensively planted of all varieties. The tree is a strong grower of a decided weeping habit. The foliage is darker in color than that of the Mission.

The fruit of the Manzanillo is large, oval in form, and has a distinct tit at the lower end and is almost black when fully ripe. While the Manzanillo and Mission are about equal in price on the market, the Manzanillo being two weeks earlier in ripening gives it a considerable preference in sections where early frosts are likely to occur.

It is highly recommended for the making of green and ripe pickles, as well as for the making of oil. Ripens early in October.

Mission Mission is one of the oldest and best varieties of olives known, having been brought to this country by the old Spanish Padres and grown around the old mission from which it derived its name. Some of the old trees are still to be seen growing which gives an idea of the long life of the olive tree.

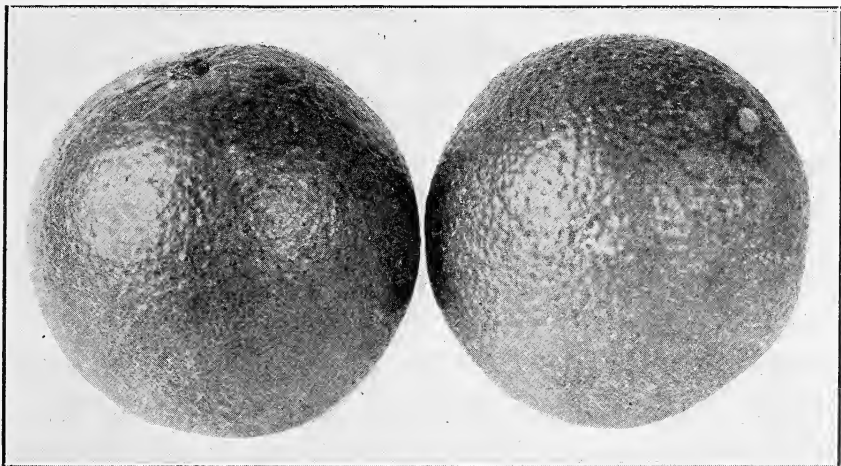
While the tree of this variety is very ornamental it is also very profitable. It grows large and is a very heavy producer. The fruit is medium to large and while oblong in shape is more round on the lower end than the Manzanillo. Flesh is very firm and is highly recommended for the making of both green and ripe pickles, as well as oil. Ripens late in October.

Ascolano This variety is known as the "White Olive of Ascoli." It has been largely planted in California and is well recommended in all the olive sections.

It is of extremely large size, often being as large as a French prune, which it also resembles in shape. The tree is a strong spreading grower, has a beautiful foliage and produces large, early and abundant crops. The fruit is of a bluish black when ripe and is highly flavored. It is one of the best of the Italian varieties for pickling. Ripens the first of November.

CITRUS FRUITS

One of the largest and most important horticultural industries in California is that of Citrus Fruits; oranges, lemons and pomelos ranking in importance in the order named; the largest citrus belt being south of the Tehachapi in the interior counties. Favored localities are also found in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys where this fruit is grown to perfection on a commercial basis, especially along the foothill regions of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.



Washington Navel

Even with the large acreage of citrus fruits in this state not one-half of the land suitable for their culture has been planted.

The soils best adapted for their culture are the deep, heavy and rich loam, being retentive of moisture and yet well drained. The Washington Navel oranges are usually planted 24 feet apart. Valencias from 24 to 26 feet apart; lemons and pomelos 24 feet apart. This is the usual planting scale. For the slower growing varieties, such as Satsuma oranges, Mexican limes and Kumquats 14 to 16 feet apart is sufficient, as they do not grow into large trees.

After the ground has been thoroughly plowed, cultivated and leveled, it should be staked off, marking where the holes are to be dug. There is nothing that so mars the appearance of the orchard as having the rows of trees out of alignment. The holes should be dug at least 18 inches square and the same depth. This will allow sufficient room to work the soil well around the ball of the tree.

In case the holes are blasted out the soil should be settled with water before the trees are planted.

Great care should be taken not to allow the ball of earth around the root to dry out before planting, and they can be kept in splendid condition by sprinkling with water and keeping the soil moist.

We take every precaution to deliver trees to our customers in the best condition possible, and if planters will exercise the same care that we do after they receive their stock, their loss, if any, is very nominal.

As a rule, all of our citrus trees are headed back to 26 inches and planters should protect the bodies of the trees at least the first two or three years by using tree protectors, which will protect the bodies from sunburn and also against squirrels and rabbits girdling them, causing gumming disease or entirely destroying the trees. Planters can well afford to give their trees this extra care and protection.

Citrus trees, as a rule, require but very little pruning. They are naturally of a weeping habit and the first upright branches should be selected to form the head of the tree. The pruning required from then on is only to cut back any growth of a rampant nature and remove interfering or overlapping branches. The purpose is to secure a well-rounded, symmetrical head. As the tree develops, all dead branches should be removed, and those failing to bear fruits should be cut off, also all water sprouts and suckers should be cut away as they appear.

Citrus fruits, as a rule, come into bearing the third or fourth year after planting. When an orchard is eight years old it will begin bearing profitable crops. There are exceptions to this, however, and some orchards in favored localities have borne large crops of fruit the fifth and sixth years after planting.

Citrus trees not only produce bountiful crops of luscious fruits, but they are being planted for ornamentation in landscape effects, their beautiful, dark green foliage contrasting with many of the fine ornamental trees and shrubs.

ORANGES

Mediterranean Sweet For many years this variety has been planted throughout the different orange sections.

The fruit is medium to large having a skin of fine texture. The pulp is very good and has but few seeds. The tree is inclined to be of a dwarfish habit, but is a very heavy bearer. Ripens fruit as late as May or June.

Ruby Blood The tree is a strong, vigorous grower and a heavy bearer. While it is not extensively grown or used for market purposes it is highly prized for home use.

The tree when loaded with fruit is very ornamental and makes an attractive addition to either the front or back yard. The fruit is medium in size, nearly round, having a thin smooth yellow skin. The pulp is rich, very juicy, streaked with a blood red, ripens January to April.

Satsuma The Satsuma orange bears the reputation of being the hardiest of all edible oranges. The tree is of a spreading and drooping habit and bears fruit at an early age.

The fruit is of medium size and rather flat in shape and deep orange in color. Flesh is fine grained, tender, sweet, delicious and so few seeds are ever found that it is termed seedless.

This is undoubtedly one of the best of the Mandarin family and on account of its heavy bearing qualities, its early ripening and its many other attractive features, should be found in all home grounds. Ripens October to December.

Valencia Late Is the leading summer orange and very similar to the paper rind St. Michael in color and texture. The fruit is large, oblong, firm and juicy, with very little rag. Ripens late, reaching the markets when all other varieties are gone, thus commanding the best of prices.

Valencia Late should be planted only in sections that are practically free from frosts.

Fruit ripens in June but will remain on the tree in good condition as late as September.

Washington Navel This, the leader of all California oranges, was imported from Bahia, Brazil, in the year 1870, by Mr. W. Sanders, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. It is said to derive its name from the fact that it was first grown in Washington and also from the peculiar formation of the blossom end of the fruit.

The more this variety has been cultivated and exhibited the more popular it has become until now it is classed as the queen among oranges, and is more widely grown than any other variety.

The tree is a strong rapid grower and a prolific bearer. The fruit is medium to large, juicy, possessing a fine flavor and so few seeds are ever discovered that it is termed as seedless.

LEMONS



Eureka

Lisbon

Villa Franca

Eureka The Eureka originated by C. R. Workman, of Los Angeles, California, bears the reputation of being more widely grown in California than any other variety of lemons.

The tree is a vigorous grower and unlike other varieties is practically free from thorns. The fruit is of medium size, smooth, glossy and an excellent keeper. In many sections of the state it blooms and sets lemons all the year around.

This is a very attractive feature of the Eureka as lemons are usually much in demand during the summer months and at this period it might be said the Eureka produces more lemons than at any other. It is also regarded as very valuable in sections where frost sometimes occurs on account of its having several crops.

Aside from its strong growing and heavy bearing qualities it is highly ornamental as there is no other variety of fruit which blossoms and bears fruit at the same period of the year.

Lisbon While first grown in California by Mr. D. M. Burnham, of Riverside, is supposed to have originated in Portugal. The tree is a strong grower, a prolific bearer and has a beautiful compact foliage, which is highly ornamental. While young the tree is inclined to be very thorny, but the thorns disappear as the tree grows older.

The fruit is uniform in size, rather oblong in shape, having a thin skin, fine grain, and plenty of acid.

While this variety is not classed as a seedless there are very few seeds to be found in many specimens.

Villa Franca Originated in Europe and is regarded by lemon growers of California as the hardiest variety, withstanding lower temperatures than any other. The tree is of somewhat drooping habit, with an abundance of beautiful glossy foliage, and thornless.

The lemons are of medium size, oblong and slightly pointed at the blossom end. The rind is practically free from bitterness and of a beautiful yellow color. The pulp is juicy, contains plenty of acid, and while not classed as seedless very few seeds are to be found.

In lemon growing sections the planting of this variety is recommended.

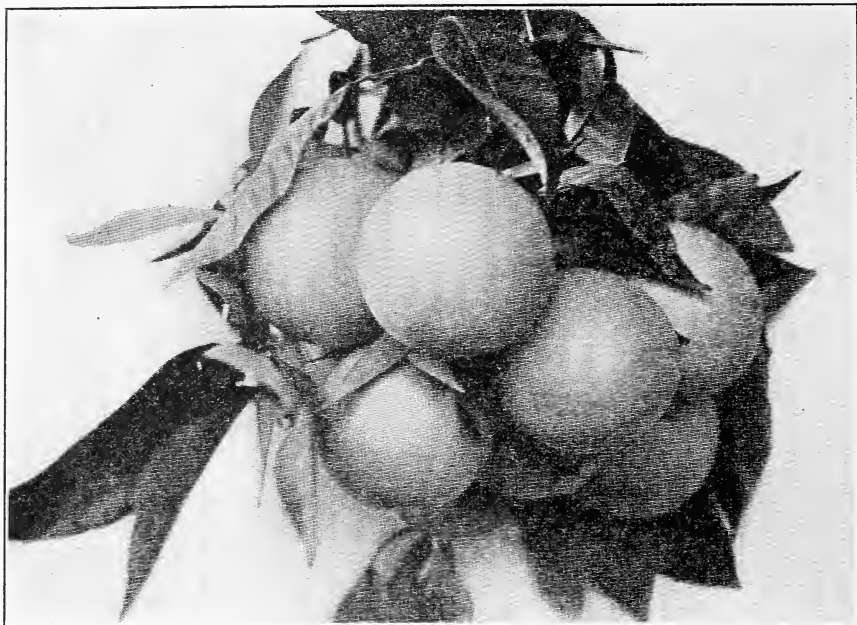
POMELO OR GRAPE FRUIT

Marsh's Seedless While there are other varieties of Pomeles grown, the Marsh's Seedless is so much superior in quality and size, that many Nurserymen have deemed it advisable, on account of the heavy demand for this sort and the small amount of inquiries for others to propagate it only.

The tree is a strong grower and highly valued as an ornamental. The leaves are large and glossy, in fact many people who do not care for the grape fruit to eat plant the tree purely for its ornamental appearance.

The fruit is large, skin very smooth, beautiful light yellow color when ripe and hangs on the tree well. The pulp is juicy and contains very little rag.

On account of the absence of seeds, the extreme fine flavor, good shipping qualities and productiveness of Marsh's Seedless, we do not hesitate to recommend it to all pomelo or grape-fruit planters.



Marsh's Seedless

LIMES AND TANGERINES

Bearss Seedless Out of the many varieties of limes that have been planted and tested in California, the Bearss Seedless has been found to be the best of all.

The fruit is large, very juicy, with a pronounced acidity and practically seedless. The tree is quite hardy, productive, and like the Eureka lemon blooms and sets fruit all the year.

Dancy Tangerine This variety is often called the kid glove orange, as it can be easily peeled without removing or soiling one's gloves. The tree is a vigorous grower and a good producer.

The fruit is small, juicy, rich in flavor, and very aromatic. The skin is quite red in color and very smooth. Ripens from December to February.

LOQUATS

The loquat is a handsome, large-leaved evergreen and highly adapted to California conditions. It is a compact grower and forms a well-rounded head.

The tree of the seedling loquat is very ornamental and also productive. While not as large as the budded varieties is very palatable.

We recommend the planting of seedling loquats for ornamental as well as for dessert purposes.

PERSIMMONS

The Japanese types of persimmons furnish us the commercial varieties for planting in California. Planters are becoming interested in planting orchards of these fruits, finding a ready market in the East. The persimmon, being an ornamental, deciduous tree, is highly suited for specimen planting, for aligning avenues and borders as well as being planted in orchard form.

There is considerable variation in the shape and character of the fruits. Some of them resemble tomatoes in form while others are globe-shaped, also

elongated globes. The dark-meated varieties can be eaten while still hard, while the yellow-fleshed sorts cannot be eaten until quite soft or astringency removed by the process of inoculation with alcohol, or by being placed in a Japanese saki (rice beer) tub from which the saki has been recently removed.



Japanese Persimmon

The persimmon prefers a light, loose, loam soil, that is well drained yet retentive of moisture. The trees should be set 25 feet apart in orchard form. When the tree is planted cut it back to 18 inches from the top of the ground and protect the body from sunburn by using at least a 14-inch protector. The first winter pruning should consist of forming the head of the tree. Select three to four branches for the framework, having them distributed around the body, and cut back one-half. The second season leave one upright limb on each of the framework branches and cut it back one-half. The future pruning should merely consist of keeping the shape of the tree, removing any overlapping branches, and if necessary, to shorten in any leaders in the top which make an excessive growth and have a tendency to shoot up too far.

The fruits suitable for shipment are picked when quite hard and are wrapped individually and packed in crates or boxes. By the time they reach the Eastern market they are softening and are usually ready to place in the consumer's hands.

The American types of fruits are small and of little commercial value and are sold principally for ornamental planting.

POMEGRANATES

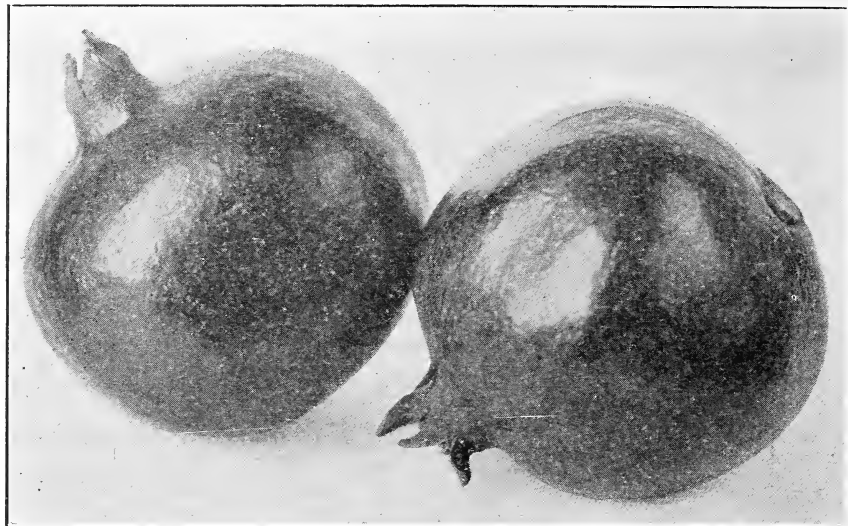
Pomegranates are grown as shrubs and trees—the first form being the one principally used, as the tree will bear light crops of fruit if pruned too heavily.

The beauty of the tree with its brilliant, scarlet flowers and showy yellow and red fruits has caused it to be planted in gardens and lawns, as well as used for hedge purposes or planted in orchard form.

The trees do best where planted in rich, moist soils and they also thrive well on soils that are strongly impregnated with alkali. When planted in orchard form they should be set fifteen feet apart.

The fruit can be used for making jellies and acid drinks as well as eaten fresh, and on account of their keeping qualities and showy colors they are often used for table and sideboard decorations.

Wonderful There is probably no other profitable fruit that enjoys the distinction of being so widely planted in California for ornamental purposes as the Pomegranate.



Wonderful Pomegranate

We know sections where this variety has been planted between young orange trees (so that some revenue might be derived from the soil while waiting for the orange trees to come in bearing) and produced a revenue of \$800.00 per acre.

Most of this fruit is shipped east where it finds a strong and ready market. The fruit is of yellow color overspread with red and often blushed with deep scarlet. The pulp is a rich garnet color, with an abundance of juice, of a dark color and a very pleasing flavor, slightly sub-acid. Ripens in October.

GRAPES

Without contradiction it can be stated that California leads all other states of the union in the production of grapes for table use, shipping and the manufacture of wine and raisins; in fact, we have the largest acreage of raisin grapes in the world which is located in ten counties of the state, principally in the San Joaquin Valley.

Owing to our favorable climatic conditions, our principal varieties are of the European type, which produces the highest quality fruit that can be grown, and many of these find a ready market in the Eastern States where they produce only the American (the slip skin type).

The grape luxuriates in rich loam soils but can be planted on heavy and sandy soils, some varieties doing even better on these than where the ground is a rich deposit.

RECENT INTRODUCTIONS

Zante Currant The Zante currant (sometimes known as the Greek Currant of Commerce) has not been planted in California on a large scale. It is now becoming popular and large acreages will be set out as fast as the vines can be procured.

The vine is a strong grower and produces an abundance of bunches, which are rather small in size. It has not been tried in many grape sections, but has proven very satisfactory where planted. On account of its small size and early ripening it requires very little time for drying. Ripens in August.

FOREIGN TABLE AND SHIPPING GRAPES

Black Cornichon Black Cornichon is one of the many fine table grapes produced in California. It is not as extensively planted as the Tokay, Emperor or Malaga. However, in some sections it is a favorite and is a very profitable variety.

The vine is a strong grower and in sections, to which it is adapted, is a good producer. The berries are of a very dark purple color when ripe, of a long olive shape, covered with a fine bloom. The flesh is firm and of a good flavor, consequently, is a ready seller when placed on the market.

The Black Cornichon is particularly adapted for planting in the Sacramento valley. Ripens in October.

Dattier de Beyrouth This variety is also called Rosaki. It was introduced from Europe and is considered a first class shipping grape in sections suitable for its growing.

It is also suitable for making raisins as it resembles in flavor and appearance the Spanish raisin more than any other variety grown in California.

There are some very fine vineyards of this variety to be found in the northern part of the San Joaquin valley where the vines grow exceptionally well, and the grapes are of high quality. The bunches are slightly shouldered, berries large, oval in form and of a beautiful golden amber color, overspread with a whitish bloom when fully ripe. The meat is very juicy and sweet.

Its keeping qualities are of the best, consequently, we feel that we can highly recommend it for planting especially in the northern part of the San Joaquin valley. Ripens in August.

Emperor This is without doubt the best late shipping grape grown in the San Joaquin valley. Throughout other sections of California, however, it is not much favored as its bearing qualities are not of the best, but throughout the San Joaquin and chiefly in the foothill sections, where it is practically free from early frosts and colors up well, it has no equal for late shipping.

We know of many Emperor vineyards which have produced from \$500.00 to \$1,000.00 per acre. For table and other decorating purposes, as well as for eating, it is considered superior to any other variety of its ripening period. The vine is a strong grower and a heavy producer, bunches are large and long in shape. Berries are large, thick skinned, oblong and a deep rose to purple in color covered with a light bloom, in fact every feature of this grape strengthens its shipping qualities.

In the last few seasons many shippers have been packing Emperors in red-wood sawdust and placing them in cold storage for the late market purposes which on account of there being no competition, when they are placed on the market, bring extraordinary prices. Ripens in October.

Flame Tokay The Flame Tokay is another of the profitable California shipping grapes and while it is planted in all sections of the state, it is found to be particularly productive in the Sacramento valley and foothill sections and in some southern sections.

The vine is a strong grower and possesses a beautiful foliage of a dark green color tinged with brown. The bunches are large, often weighing eight and nine pounds. Berries are large, oblong, being of a red color covered with a lilac colored bloom. Flesh is firm and of fine flavor.

We do not hesitate to recommend this variety, as one of the best for planting in the sections above mentioned. Ripens in September.

Gros Colman The Gros Colman is one of the largest grapes known. It has been largely cultivated in England, Belgium and France, where it is said to grow extremely large and reaches the highest stage of perfection. Aside from its unusual size (which is often classed with that of the Damson plum) it is of a very dark almost black color, covered with a light blue bloom, which makes it exceedingly attractive.

The bunches are large, rather loose and quite long. The flesh is firm and has a very pleasant vinous flavor. Although Gros Colman has not been planted very extensively in California, in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys it is well recommended for its size, keeping qualities, and attractive appearance. It is recommended by many table grape growers as worthy of extensive cultivation. Ripens in October.

Malaga Is the best white shipping grape and is extensively grown throughout the shipping grape districts. It has been growing in nearly all sections where other grapes are grown with success. Its fine keeping qualities as well as its extreme productiveness classes it among the best. Aside from its shipping qualities it is often used (especially in the San Joaquin Valley) for the making of raisins, both loose and layers and while it does not have the flavor of the other raisin grapes it is of fairly good quality.

The vine is a strong grower, has plenty of foliage to protect the grapes from sunburn, and is long lived. The bunches are large, often weighing as

much as ten pounds. The berries are large, oval in shape, having a yellowish green skin which is quite thick. The flesh is firm and of excellent quality.

We do not hesitate to recommend the Malaga for commercial planting. It ripens in most sections about the middle of August. However, its time of ripening varies considerably, owing to the sections in which planted. While the Malaga can be profitably grown in all sections of California it is particularly adapted to the valley and foothill sections. Ripens in August.

WINE VARIETIES

Alicante Bouschet One of the best varieties for the making of red wine. The bunches are large shouldered closely set with medium sized berries of black color.

The vine is a strong grower and a heavy producer.

Feher Zagos This is one of the most valuable of the white wine varieties, and while used chiefly for the making of that product, also makes a fairly good raisin when dried.

The vine is one of the most vigorous growers and heavy producers of all the vines grown in California. It also bears the reputation of thriving well in alkali soils where other vines fail and is often grown to fill in bad spots of land where other vines have died, being grafted over after a period of two or three years to conform with the rest of the vineyard. The Feher Zagos is especially adapted for interior valley planting. Its time of ripening is September.

Mission Is said by good authority to be the oldest grape grown in California. While its chief use is for the making of Claret it is often used as a table variety.

The bunches are quite large, berries of medium size, round in shape, and a beautiful purple black in color, possessing a sweet delicious flavor. Ripens in September.

Rose of Peru The Rose of Peru is known also as the Black Prince. The vine is a strong grower, producing large shouldered bunches. The berries are large, round and black with a firm and crackling flesh of fine quality. It is not adapted for a long distance shipping grape but is highly suited for the home collection. Ripens about October 1st.

Zinfandel This variety has been more extensively planted throughout the wine sections of the state than any other. The vine is strong, healthy and vigorous, producing good crops.

The bunches are large and compact; berries round in shape and dark purple in color. One of the best for making Claret.

RAISIN VARIETIES

Sultana Is one of the best seedless raisins grown and while it has not been so extensively planted as the Muscat or Thompsons many growers are finding advantages in the growing of this variety.

The Sultana is particularly adapted to light sandy soils, where it often produces as much as four tons to the acre; in sections throughout the northern part of the state it has proven to be much more resistant to mildew than any other variety.

One of the strongest features, in favor of the Sultana, is the fact that it is much favored by bakeries, confectioners and housewives on account of its tart flavor which takes or fills the place which was once occupied by the imported dried currant. The bunches are large and compact, round and greenish in color but should be left until quite yellow before picking for drying. Ripens in August.

Thompson Seedless Mr. W. Thompson, Sr., of Yuba City, Cal., procured the cuttings of this variety in the year 1878, from Elwanger & Barry, a New York State Nursery Company, who stated that the cuttings were secured by them from Constantinople, Turkey. In the foothill sections and early ripening sections it has been found exceedingly valuable for early shipment. The bunches are long and compact and withstand shipping well.

The berries are oval in shape, greenish yellow in color, turning to bright yellow when fully ripe. They contain no seeds whatever and their keeping qualities are of the best.

The Thompson can, no doubt, be grown over a larger variety of soils than any other grape, having given satisfactory results in heavy soils, sandy soils and also soils where the alkali is too strong for any other raisin grapes.

As a raisin it is easily picked, dries quickly, and contains a large percentage of sugar. The bunches sometimes grow so large it is found necessary to cut them in several places, in order to aid the process of drying.

On account of the large plantings and the enormous profits received through the plantings of this variety we feel we cannot recommend it too highly. Ripens middle of August.

Muscat The Muscat is the oldest, best and most widely known of all the raisin grapes. There are other varieties very popular in California, but none possess the flavor and fine quality contained in the Muscat.

It is an excellent grape to eat in the green state and brings good money when sold on fruit stands. On account of its thin skin, however, it is not classed as a good shipping grape. In the making of layers and packing of fancy boxes for the trade the Muscat is in a class by itself, there being no other variety possessing the fine flavor, aroma and good packing qualities of this variety. The demand for layer raisins has much exceeded the supply in late years. While we have seedless varieties that are very profitable and easily handled by confectioners and housewives for cooking, there has always been such a demand for the Muscat on account of its flavor, that it was found necessary during the last few years to remove the seeds, which is all done by machinery, and pack them in one pound packages for the retail trade.

This seeding system has caused an increase in demand until we believe we are justified in saying that vineyardists cannot do better, if their land is suitable, than to plant a Muscat vineyard.

It must be remembered by intending planters there are different varieties or strains of Muscat vines some being much heavier bearers than others. In the growing of our rootings we use great caution so as to have only good producing and high quality raisins for our customers when the vines commence bearing. Ripens about September 1st.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Concord Is no doubt more widely known throughout the United States for home planting than any other. It can be found throughout the Eastern states, in nearly every garden or family orchard.

In addition to being a fine dessert grape the Concord is particularly adapted for the making of grape juice. The berries are large round and of a glossy black color, covered with a blue bloom. It is claimed by Eastern grape growers to be one of the best of the American varieties for shipping purposes.

The vine is a strong grower and can nearly always be depended on to produce a crop most any place in the United States where grapes can be grown. Ripens in August.

Isabella One of the Eastern varieties that is very much planted in California and is an old standard throughout the East.

The vine is a strong grower and produces good crops. The bunches are large and long in shape. Berries are rather oval in shape, black in color and have a very pleasant musky flavor.

Isabella is recommended not only for the family orchard or garden but also for market purposes. Ripens in September.

Niagara The Niagara grape bears the distinction of being the best white variety of the American type of grapes. The bunches are of medium size and compact. The fruit is medium and uniform in size—skin thin, greenish white changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. The flesh is firm, juicy and highly aromatic, a splendid variety for home use.

Pierce Originated by J. P. Pierce, of Santa Clara, and said by many to be superior to the Isabella. It is highly valued for its ornamental appearance, as well as for its fine eating qualities.

The foliage is of exceptional size and presents a fine solid appearance. The vine is a strong grower and a heavy producer, its bunches and berries being of exceptional size, flavor and aroma, and of a glassy black when fully ripe.

We do not hesitate to recommend this variety for home use and for market purposes, as its extreme size and beautiful appearance makes it a very attractive and ready seller in the markets. Ripens late September.

THE BERRY FRUITS

The berries or small bush fruits are fully described in the following lists. When given the proper care and cultivation and planted in good, rich soils they produce abundant crops of fruit and should be planted in every home garden where climatic conditions are favorable for their development. Gooseberries and the red and white varieties of currants also raspberries do not thrive well in the hot interior valleys; with this exception we do not hesitate in recommending all varieties for general planting.



Cory's Thornless

Cory's Thornless Blackberry This is a new Blackberry of mammoth size and will undoubtedly become the most popular blackberry of any yet known.

Unlike other varieties this vine is entirely free from thorns which is a very attractive feature when harvesting the fruit.

It is a strong grower, an early and a heavy bearer. Berries are of extra large size and a very fine flavor, having a very small core, but few seeds and an abundance of sugar. This variety is especially valuable for the making of jams and preserves but is very valuable for all cooking and market purposes.

It is said by expert berry planters that Cory's Thornless will grow and thrive in most any soil or climate and when properly cultivated, individual vines have been known to produce as many as 15 three-quart-pound baskets at one picking. Many of the berries measure as much as three inches in length.

Planters can readily see that the rapid growing and heavy bearing qualities of this variety coupled with the small expense of picking, compared with other varieties, makes it a decided favorite and a great leader for Berry planters.

Mammoth Blackberry The growing habits of this variety differ greatly from those of any other being a decided trailer in habit and making a growth of as much as twenty feet in a

single season. The canes are very large, covered with a thick foliage of a deep green color. The vine is very productive and ripens exceedingly early being three weeks earlier than other varieties.

The fruit is large in size, often measuring 2½ inches in length, seeds are small, soft and abundant. It possesses a fine flavor and is said by many berry growers to be a cross between the wild blackberry and the Crandall's Early. We highly recommend the planting of this variety. Ripens in June.

CURRENTS

Cherry The Cherry currant is an erect, stout, vigorous grower and a heavy producer. Like most other varieties of currants it does not do well in the warm valley climates but is very productive and highly recommended for the coast and cooler climates.

The berry is large, of deep red color, rather acid in flavor, and is a good keeper. It is highly recommended for home use for the making of red currant jelly and also for the making of pies. Aside from being valuable in the family garden it is largely grown for market purposes.

Crandall's Black While most currants and gooseberries do well in the cooler climates and coast regions, there are scarcely any varieties to be found that are adapted to the warmer and valley sections. Crandall's Black, however, has been planted quite extensively throughout the San Joaquin Valley and other hot regions of California and has been found to be a vigorous grower and a good producer.

It is said to be a seedling of the wild currant. The berries are large, often being from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The fruit is of good quality and fine flavor. We know of plantings of this variety in the very warmest districts that are producing well and bring the highest market prices. To those in warm regions who desire to plant currants for their own use we do not hesitate to strongly recommend the planting of this variety.

White Grape The bush of this variety has a tendency to grow rather low and is of decidedly spreading habit. The foliage is of a beautiful dark green color and affords ample protection to the currants.

It is a strong, healthy bush and is very productive. The berries are unlike any of the other varieties we have described, being of a yellowish white in color, sweet and of a mild acid flavor. Highly valued for table and home use.

DEWBERRIES

Gardena Dewberry The Gardena dewberry is known as the trailing blackberry on account of its decided trailing habit. It is a strong grower and an abundant bearer and should be grown on trellis to obtain best results. The berries are large and a glossy black in color, very sweet and delicious. It is largely planted in Central and Southern California and is found very profitable in all berry sections.

Its name originated with Mr. W. M. Gray, of Gardena, Los Angeles County, California, who was one of the first to successfully grow this variety. Ripens about the middle of May and lasts until July.

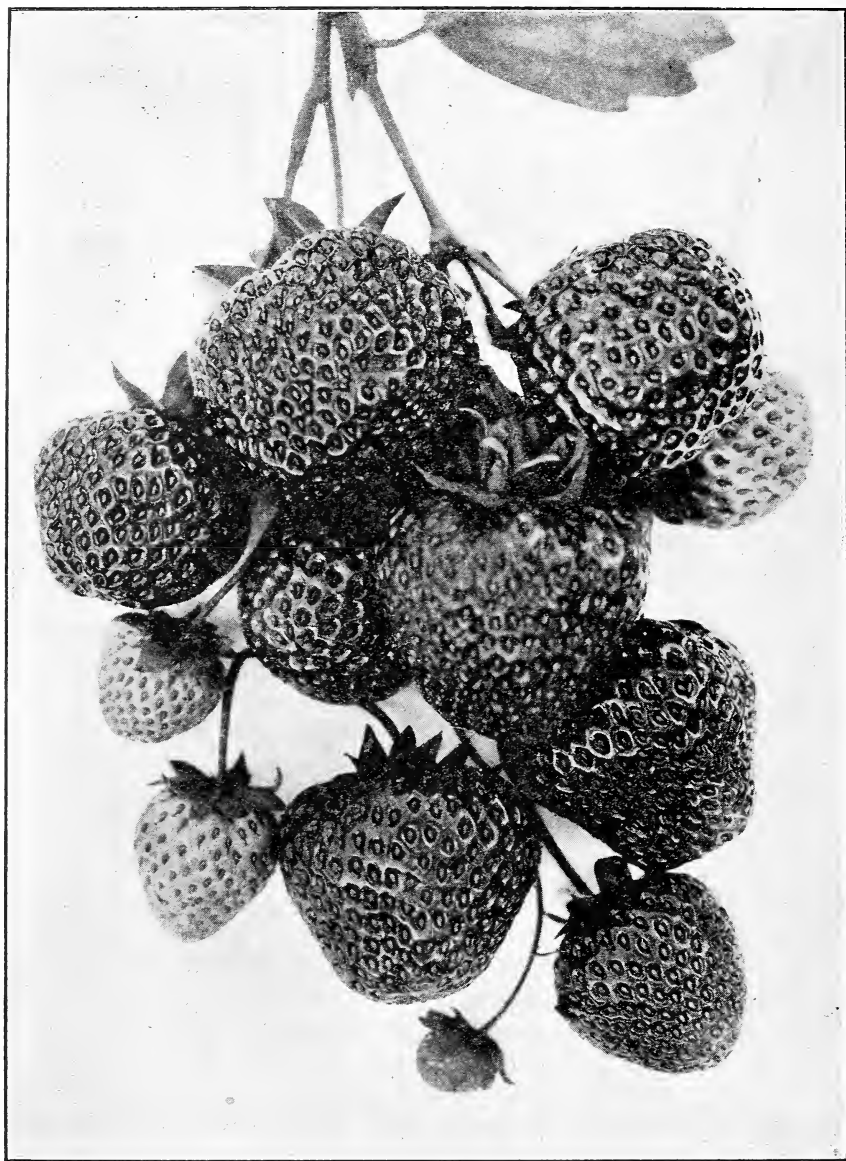
Lucretia Dewberry The bush resembles very much that of the Gardena being of trailing habit, strong grower and abundant bearer.

The berries are large, often being one and a half inches long and one inch in diameter, glossy black in color, sweet and of excellent flavor. It is most highly recommended for home and market use. Ripens about June 1st.

STRAWBERRIES

Banner Recommended among berry growers, who are familiar with it, as being one of the earliest, most uniform, and heaviest yielding varieties of all the strawberries yet originated. The berry is of large size, brilliant deep rich red in color. When fully ripe, its glossy appearance would lead one to believe that it might be varnished. The flesh is a blood red in color and possesses a very distinct flavor very similar to that of the wild berry.

It remains in perfect condition on the vines from two to four days after ripening; besides being excellent for canning purposes and the making of preserves it has practically no equal for handling and shipping purposes.



Banner

The plant is a strong grower affording plenty of protection for the berries and is one of the very earliest, being often found in the market in the early part of May, and is a favorite throughout the strawberry season.

Do not forget the good points in favor of this variety—large uniform size—deep rich red color throughout—one of the earliest and heaviest bearers and the best shipper.

GOOSEBERRIES

Oregon Champion So called as it is indeed the champion of gooseberries. It was originated in Oregon and has but few thorns, which certainly is an attractive feature to those growing gooseberries for market purposes. It is a vigorous grower and produces berries

of large size, brownish red in color when ripe and of fine flavor. We do not hesitate to recommend this variety for planting in all gooseberry sections.

RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert This is the leading red raspberry in California. It is a strong and hardy plant, free grower and an abundant bearer.

The foliage is large and abundant which affords ample protection to the fruit. The berries are large, a beautiful deep crimson in color, possessing a most pleasing flavor.

Unlike many other berries the Cuthbert is very easily picked and holds up well in shipping, consequently is highly prized not only for home uses but as a commercial and shipping variety.

Gregg The Gregg is classed as a leader among black raspberries and is most highly valued for home uses for which it is recommended. The berries are large, a glossy black in color and possess a fine flavor. The vine is a strong grower and very productive.

While this variety does not command the price of the red raspberries in the markets it certainly is a valuable addition to the home garden.

LOGANBERRIES

A hybrid between the raspberry and wild blackberry and was originated at Santa Cruz, California, by Judge J. H. Logan, in the year 1881. In 1893 it was introduced to the public, through the University of California, and has since become very popular among berry growers and users in general.

The vine is an exceedingly strong grower and has a fine foliage which affords plenty of protection to the berries. The fruit is very large and attractive, sometimes being an inch and a quarter in length.

It resembles very much in shape that of a blackberry and has the dark red color of the raspberry. Its flavor, however, is a combination of both; when used in making preserves, the raspberry flavor predominates.

It is highly regarded for the making of jelly, jam, pies, or for eating as a dessert. As a market variety it has no equal, the demand always exceeding the supply. Ripens in May.

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal While there are many varieties of asparagus planted and grown, this is regarded by growers and shippers in general to be much superior to any of the other sorts.

It is of large size, tender, and of fine quality. Aside from being valuable for market and shipping purposes, we highly recommend it for home use.

Palmetto This is recognized among asparagus growers as a leader. It is of large size, very tender and a regular grower. On account of its earliness it is highly valued for market purposes.

Palmetto is considered a great favorite in the family garden coming as it does at a time when vegetables are scarce.

RHUBARB

Crimson Winter It is of large size, stocks often averaging twelve to eighteen inches in length and one inch in diameter. It is a beautiful crimson green in color, and of the very finest quality.

Where planted throughout California and kept moist it will produce abundantly at any season of the year. It has been known to grow vigorously in October and produce all through the winter season. In colder regions, however, such as Oregon, it does not produce in the winter, but the first opening of spring finds the shoots coming through the ground.



A few Ornamental Plants greatly improve the home grounds.

Ornamental Department

We are offering herein a few of the best ornamental deciduous and evergreen shade trees and flowering shrubs, varieties that are well adapted for general planting throughout the Pacific Coast. We call particular attention to the fine varieties which we are growing, and will state that all of these trees are thrifty and stocky—highly suitable for park, school grounds, avenues and highways, as well as for single specimen planting.

Should any of our customers desire to engage the services of a landscape architect, to submit drawings and plans for ornamentation of parks, highways or home grounds, we are in touch with a competent man who could take care of this branch of the business and make suggestions which would be of great value to any one proposing to make a planting this season. These plans can be secured at reasonable figures for such work, and we will take pleasure in assisting our customers in the selection of such plants as they may require for their proposed planting.

The pruning of ornamental trees and plants at time of transplanting is just as important as the pruning of fruit trees. When the tree is taken up from the nursery (especially very large ornamental trees) at least one-half of the roots are cut off, so that top pruning is just as important as root pruning. Deciduous trees that are 6 ft. high should be cut back to 4 ft.; 8-ft trees should be pruned to 6 feet; trees that are 10 to 12 ft. high should be cut back to 8 ft. If there are any lateral branches below the point where the trees are cut back, such branches should be cut back to at least one-half. In future pruning, trees and shrubs should be allowed to assume natural form, removing only such limbs that overlap or limbs that make too long a growth should be shortened in to preserve uniformity of the head.

CONIFERS

This division embraces the most beautiful evergreen trees suitable for the Pacific Coast. When planted as specimens, most of them require no pruning, in fact would be injured by it. The lower limbs must be allowed to remain; to remove them is to destroy the beauty of nearly any conifer. If any particular situation makes a bare trunk imperative, it is better to plant some other kind of a tree.

ABIES (Fir). The firs as a class are marked by pronounced regularity and symmetry of growth. Branches are usually produced in tiers, the

side branches forming wide, flat sprays; the needle-shaped leaves are often scattered all around the shoots. The cones are always borne erect. These fall to pieces at maturity, leaving the slender, woody axis on the tree. About a third of all known species are native to the Pacific Coast Region.

ARAUCARIA. A genus of magnificent, tall-growing trees, all natives of the Southern Hemisphere. Most of the species have a very symmetrical habit; some carry this to a most remarkable extent. Cones are very large and solid, but are not borne until the trees attain considerable age.

A. imbricate. (Monkey Puzzle). Well-known tree of very unusual appearance. Trunk straight; coarse, blunt branches in regular whorls. Leaves short, broad, triangular; very sharp, overlapping like shingles, closely surrounding trunk and branches. Entirely unlike any other tree.

CEDRUS (Cedar). Although many conifers of various kinds have the name "Cedar" applied to them, the true Cedars are limited to three species, all natives of the Old World. There are no true Cedars native to North or South America. They are all magnificent, long-lived trees of noble appearance and readily distinguished by their needle-like leaves produced in bunches except on the young growing shoots, where they are scattered. Cones are borne erect and are very beautiful.

C. atlantica. (Mt. Atlas Cedar). North Africa. Large, pyramidal, open tree. Leaves very slightly glaucous. The hardest species.

C. deodara. Known as the Himalayan or Indian cedar, and grows to perfection throughout California. It has an abundance of drooping branches with a beautiful silvery green foliage. It is pyramidal in shape and often attains the height of 120 feet.

It is often described as being a tree of grace and beauty. Largely found in parks and in many front yards, and on account of its extreme beauty and hardness, in California, we highly recommend its planting.

C. libani. (Cedar of Lebanon). Asia Minor. Vigorous growth; wide-spreading, horizontal branches; dark green foliage; massive and picturesque. Closely resembles *C. atlantica*, but grows slower and more compact.

CUPRESSUS (Cypress). A genus of tall or medium-sized trees, natives of the warmer portions of the North Temperate Zone. Growth mainly erect. Foliage consists of very small, overlapping, scale-like leaves. Cones nearly globular.

C. macrocarpa. Commonly known throughout California as the "Monterey Cypress," and is more widely planted than any other variety.

Its value when planted for wind break purposes is unequalled. It is also largely used for hedge purposes.

The foliage is of a grayish green and imparts a fine odor. This is a native of California, and one of the most desirable evergreens planted in the state.

To those desiring a tree in new countries where a wind break is desired, we feel that the Monterey Cypress cannot be recommended too highly.

C. sempervirens fastigiata. (Italian Cypress). Europe and Asia. A tall, very slender, tapering tree with erect branches lying close to the stem. The classical cypress of the Greek and Roman writers. Excellent for architectural effect. Should always be planted in dry situations.

GINKGO biloba (Maiden Hair Tree). One of the most remarkable trees in cultivation. Leaves are fan-shaped, clear green during summer and changing to a clear, soft yellow in the fall. Apparently extinct except in cultivation. Has been preserved from antiquity in grounds about the temples of China and Japan. Although deciduous is really a true conifer.

JUNIPERUS (Juniper). Mainly small trees of rather slow growth. They have two kinds of foliage. One is needle-like, prickly, in whorls of three; the other scale-like, overlapping and arranged in four rows like those of Cypress, which they often closely resemble. Most species show both kinds of leaves on the same tree; others are limited to but one form. Fruit is a berry, not at all cone-like. All varieties are well suited to California.

PICEA (Spruce). Symmetrical trees of straight, upright growth, with branches produced in whorls. Often confused with the firs, from which they can very easily be distinguished by their leaves, which are borne on a very short leaf stalk instead of directly on the branches, as is the case with firs. When the leaves finally drop the little stalks remain on the limbs,

giving them a bristly appearance. Cones are always pendant instead of erect and do not fall to pieces. Of great importance both economically and horticulturally.

PINUS (Pine). Well-known genus of varying habit, growth and appearance, but all characterized by needle-like leaves in bundles of from one to five. Many are excellent specimen trees, others especially useful where a considerable area is to be covered.

SEQUOIA. Our wonderful native genus of only two species, found nowhere else in the world. Remarkable for their vast size, longevity and resistance to fire. With us both species thrive admirably.

S. gigantea. (California Big Tree). Has a straight, erect trunk, with thickly furnished branches, which at first are ascending, but in time curve downwards. The leaves are spirally arranged around the branchlets and are glaucous, light green. Very handsome for a large lawn. When given plenty of room, the branches are retained from the ground up and form a very regular, beautiful, conical outline.

S. sempervirens. (Redwood). This variety makes a magnificent avenue tree, differing from the California Big Tree decidedly in appearance; the foliage being much broader and less compact. The tree is of strong erect growth, often attaining a height of three hundred feet. The branches stand out horizontally forming a very attractive looking tree. We do not hesitate to recommend this variety.

TAXUS (Yew). Some of the finest trees of the Old World are of this species. The yews have branches much subdivided. The branchlets are clothed with dark green shining persistent leaves in two lateral double rows, sometimes more or less scattered, especially in some varieties. There is no other evergreen tree to be compared with the yew. It is held in the highest esteem by all lovers of conifers. The yew is slow in growth, attaining a height of six to eight feet in ten years. In twenty years it will attain a height of fifteen feet and will continue growing for one hundred years, after which it becomes comparatively stationary but will live on for centuries.

THUYA (Arbor Vitae). A very beautiful evergreen tree and can be trimmed roundish, pyramidal, or as a hedge. It can be had in plain green, evergreen, or golden tipped. It is one of the best conifers for California planting and largely planted in the front yards, parks and all places where low growing ornamental shrubs are desired.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

In this section we group what are ordinarily called "Broad-Leaved Evergreens" to distinguish them from the conifers. They vary in size from the largest trees to the smallest shrubs. We have distinguished trees and shrubs by the letters (T) and (S), respectively, placed after the names.

ABELIA grandiflora. (S). A garden hybrid. Free-flowing shrub with small, opposite, glossy green leaves. Flowers are tubular, almost an inch long, white flushed lilac pink. The large, ruddy sepals remain after the flowers fall, adding to the showy effect. Blooms profusely and continuously all summer. A very fine shrub.

ACACIA. Flowering trees or shrubs of widely varying habit, appearance and foliage. Flowers are always some shade of yellow, ranging from deepest golden or orange to nearly white. Leaves are either bipinnate (feathery) or reduced to phyllodia (blade-like); in the latter case they vary from minute to very large in some species attaining to as much as a foot in length.

A. baileyana (T). This variety is a moderate grower. The foliage is green, pinnated and quite delicate. In early spring the tree is covered with lemon yellow flowers which are very fragrant.

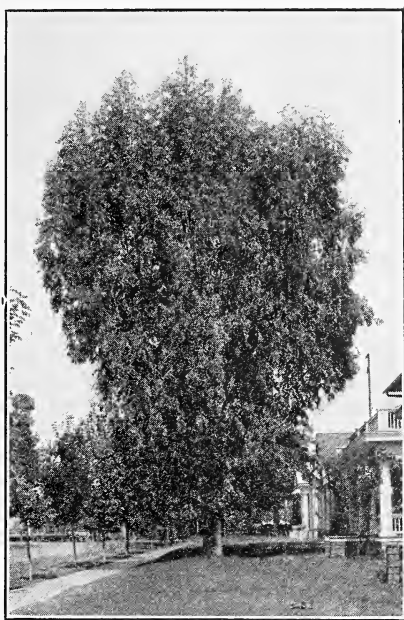
It is a strong grower and is well recommended for street planting.

A. dealbata (T). This is one of the most popular varieties grown in California. It possesses a beautiful feathery foliage and varies in color from silver to green.

In early spring it is covered with beautiful clear yellow flowers, which are very fragrant. It is a strong and fast grower and one of the very best for avenue and street planting.



Acacia Melanoxylon



Eucalyptus

A. melanoxylon (T). Widely known throughout California as the "Black Acacia" and more widely planted for street use than any other variety.

It is a beautiful pyramidal grower, having large oblong leaves of a dark green color and flowers of a light yellow color. It is very valuable for street planting and is especially adapted for planting in parks where it often attains the height of seventy-five feet.

ARBUTUS unedo. (Strawberry Tree). (S). Europe. Moderate-sized shrub with clean, attractive foliage. White flowers appear in winter months and with them the large, red, strawberry-like fruits of the previous season. Very showy and handsome.

AUCUBA. Japanese shrub of moderate size with large, glossy leaves and dark green bark. Bears berries about the size and color of a cranberry. Thrives best in partial shade.

BERBERIS (Barberry). Shrubs of moderate size and free blooming habit. Flowers yellow. The evergreen species usually have prickly leaves.

BUXUS (Box). Is a very ornamental shrub having a beautiful dark green glossy foliage and is highly valued for growing in tubs to be placed on porches, streets, or in hotel lobbies. It is also highly valued for hedge uses. When grown as single specimens they can be trimmed round, square, pyramidal or most any style desired, and can be grown in the interior warm regions, as well as in all coast sections.

CAMPHOR TREE (T). China and Japan. A very handsome ornamental tree. Fine for street planting where an evergreen tree of moderate growth and regular form is needed. Leaves are pointed, glossy green, and strongly scented with camphor; many turn red during winter. Flower inconspicuous. The camphor of commerce is obtained from this tree.

CEANOTHUS thyrsiflorus. (California Wild Lilac). (S). California. A native shrub, sometimes becoming a small tree. Leaves small and shiny. Flowers pale blue. One of our fine native plants.

CHOISYA ternata. (Mexican Orange). (S). Compact shrub of rather slow growth. Leaves light green, divided into three leaflets; fragrant when crushed. Bears a profusion of white, very fragrant flowers in broad clusters.

COTONEASTER. Shrubs, some of upright growth, others almost trailing. Leaves small to minute. Flowers very small, but numerous, followed by small, usually red, berries. A very desirable class of shrubs, which are rapidly attaining great and deserved popularity.

DIOSMA ericoides. (Breath of Heaven). (S). Africa. Well-known, small shrub. Foliage minute and heath-like; very fragrant, especially if bruised. Flowers are white, very small and star-shaped; borne in such profusion as almost to cover the entire bush.

ERICA (Heath or Heather). Low-growing shrubs, some even trailing, with very minute leaves and almost innumerable small tubular flowers.

ESCALLONIA. Flowering shrubs from South America, with clean, glossy foliage. Flowers white and pink, rather small, but more or less clustered.

EUCALYPTUS. (T). Eucalyptus trees are all native of the Australian region. We list below the most desirable varieties.

E. globulus. Commonly known throughout California as "Blue-Gum." It is a beautiful upright, strong grower, possessing a bluish foliage. The wood of this variety is not as valuable as that of the red gum but it certainly is a very desirable tree for avenue and shade purposes. The wood is used principally for fuel. Often attains a height of 200 feet.

E. robusta. This variety is commonly known as the "Swamp-Mahogany Gum." It is highly prized by bee keepers on account of its heavy crop of white flowers, which grow in large clusters blooming late in the fall. The foliage is of a deep glossy green and very ornamental.

It is claimed, by many, to be particularly valuable for planting in low ground where the moisture is near the surface.

E. rostrata. Commonly known as the "Red Gum." Is a very rapid grower and is particularly adapted for planting in the warm valleys of California. The wood is highly prized by cabinet makers, as it takes an exceptionally high polish and is very valuable for interior finish, as well as for the making of pianos, furniture, etc. When used for fence posts, piles, ties, etc., its keeping qualities are of the best. We recommend this variety to those who wish to plant eucalyptus extensively.

E. rudis. Another of the "Red Gum" varieties and bears the reputation of being able to withstand more cold than another variety. It is a rapid grower and has a hard close-grained wood. It is highly valued for avenue planting, as well as for its fine timber.

E. viminalis. The tree of this variety is the largest grower of any of the eucalyptus family. Its wood is used principally for building materials. It is also highly prized for avenue planting, often attaining the height of 100 feet and having long drooping branches of very graceful appearance. The young bark and leaves are used for making what is known as Australian Manna.

EVONYMUS. (S). The evergreen sorts are grown for their very handsome foliage, which varies considerably and includes many variegated forms. In some parts of the state they bloom and bear heavy crops of curiously formed, showy, red and orange berries during fall and winter.

E. japonica. Japan. Fine, upright shrub of moderate size and rather compact growth. Foliage and bark are clear, dark green. Has many variegated forms, as follows:

E. japonica aureo-marginata. (Golden Evonymus). Six feet. Of dwarf and compact growth. Branches light green. Leaves deep yellow toward the edges, blotched in the center with light and dark green.

E. japonica president gouthier. A splendid variety with large leaves, beautiful variegated creamy white,

E. japonica viridi-variegata. (Duc D'Anjou). Very vigorous and of spreading growth. Branches green. Leaves dark green toward the edges, striped in the center with light green and pale yellow.

FUCHSIA. Practically all the shrubby Fuchsias commonly cultivated are hybrids. The graceful habit of the plants, the unusual coloring and form of the flowers and the profusion of bloom have made them great favorites. They thrive best where the summer heat is not too great and prefer a shaded situation.

HYPERICUM aureum. (Golden Flower). (S). Showy flower of dense habit. Flowers bright yellow, one to two inches in diameter.

ILEX (Holly). While a large genus, there is practically but one species grown here, the English Holly and its numerous varieties, which differ widely in the color of foliage.

I. aquifolium. (English Holly). (T). Well-known, small tree with leathery, dark green, prickly leaves; inconspicuous flowers and numerous red berries on fertile plants. Growth usually very slow. Requires plenty of moisture.

LAURUSTINUS. A strong evergreen shrub which is highly valued as a hedge plant as well as for individual planting. Leaves are rather long and a dark green color. In winter it is a strong bloomer, bearing an abundance of white flowers.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet). Shrubs, or even trees, mostly of quick growth. Leaves always opposite and flowers white. Several sorts are used as hedge plants, for which they are well adapted.

L. ovalifolium. (California Privet). (S). A strong-growing, pyramidal shrub, with bright green, medium-sized leaves; white flowers in June. One of the best low-priced hedge plants. Can be kept trimmed at any height.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. (T). This is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful of all broad leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the southern states.

The leaves are large, leathery and possess a beautiful glossy green appearance. It also produces flowers of an unusual size, sometimes being as much as ten inches broad and of a beautiful crystal white, possessing a wonderful aromatic fragrance.

This is one of the most picturesque trees for park and lawn planting.

MAHONIA aquifolium. (Oregon Grape). (S). Oregon and California. Six ft. Well-known native shrub of medium size, with dark green leaves, which become coppery purple during winter. New growth very glossy. Flowers bright yellow, in slender, erect, clustered racemes, followed by a profusion of dark blue berries.

NANDINA domestica. (S). Japan. A very handsome shrub of moderate size and rather slow growth. The leaves are much divided, with rather large leaflets, light green in summer, turning to a vivid red during the fall and winter. The white flowers are small, in good-sized, erect panicles, followed by bright crimson berries. This is one of our handsomest shrubs, the winter appearance with the bright red berries and dark red foliage being particularly striking.

OLEANDER. (S). This is one of the best known evergreen ornamentals throughout the central and southern sections of California, where it does exceptionally well. The foliage is of a long shape, being light green in color. Its long blooming period during which it produces an abundance of beautiful flowers makes it one of the most highly recommended for avenue planting. We can supply Oleanders in white, red and pink, in both double and single flowering specimens. We strongly recommend the planting of the Oleander for avenue and ornamental purposes.

PEPPER TREE. (T). Round-headed tree with low, drooping branches. Leaves pinnate with acute leaflets. Foliage very pungent-aromatic. Flowers very small but very numerous, greenish white, very attractive to bees. Berries rosy red, in long, drooping clusters during the winter.

PHOTINIA arbutifolia. (Christmas Berry; California Holly). California. (S). Our well-known native shrub, the glory of our hills and canyons in early winter when loaded with its brilliant red berries. Thrives admirably under cultivation and with good care grows very quickly.

PITTOSPORUM. Shrubs or trees mostly natives of Australia and New Zealand. In several species the flowers, while small, are handsome. The specie *P. eugenioides* is highly valued as hedge plants. All thrive well in California.

P. eugenioides. (S or T). 40 ft. If grown singly will make quite a good-sized, handsome tree, but more often used in hedges. Leaves are bright yellowish green, medium-sized in hedges, but rather large in the tree form; margins wavy. Flowers clustered, yellow and fragrant.

P. tobira. (Japanese Pittosporum). (S). Forms a dense, globular shrub of good size or can even be trained into a small tree. Leaves dark green above, lighter beneath, broadest toward the end. Flowers numerous, pure white and fragrant. Very showy in bloom, as the flowers are larger than those of the other species and borne at the ends of the shoots.

POLYGALA dalmaisiana. Garden hybrid. (S). One of the most continuous blooming shrubs in our collection, as it is never without flowers and most of the time is nearly covered. Forms a dense, globular shrub of moderate growth, with very slender branches. Flowers magenta-pink, tipped with a little white brush.

PRUNUS laurocerasus. (English Laurel; Cherry Laurel). (S). Europe. Large shrub or even small tree, with broad, heavy, glossy leaves, slightly serrated. Flowers are white, in erect racemes, followed by black, cherry-like fruits. There are several varieties, which differ in the shape and color of leaves.

PYRACANTHA (Crataegus). (Evergreen Hawthorne). Large shrubs identical in flower and fruit with Hawthorne, but are evergreen. Bear a profusion of showy berries.

SPARTIUM junceum. (Spanish Broom). Mediterranean region. (S). Well-known large shrub. Usually assumes a globular form, without pruning. Branches are cylindrical, hollow, clear green and almost devoid of leaves. Flowers large, bright yellow and fragrant. Covered with flowers most of the time. Very resistant to drought, thriving even on dry hillsides. One of our most useful flowering shrubs.

STERCULIA diversifolia. (Bottle Tree). Australia. (T). Tall tree with moderate-sized, clean, glossy leaves, deeply and variously lobed. Flowers small, greenish white, marked with red. Remarkable for the great size of trunk at the base. An excellent specimen and first class as an evergreen street tree.

UMBELLULARIA californica. (California Laurel or Bay). Our well-known large native tree with dark green, strongly aromatic leaves and yellow flowers. We consider this one of the handsomest trees in cultivation and believe it should be widely planted.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES

ACER (Maple). Among our most ornamental and valuable deciduous trees for park and street planting. The foliage of nearly all assumes handsome autumnal tints. All have leaves with the characteristic lobes except the box elder, which has pinnate leaves.

A. platanoides. (Norway Maple). Europe; Asia. A large, handsome tree of rounded form, with very broad, five-lobed, dark green, shining leaves. One of the most desirable for any situation.

AESCULUS (Buckeye; Horse Chestnut). Handsome flowering trees with palmate leaves and large leaflets. Flowers borne in showy; erect panicles.

CATALPA speciosa. This variety is highly prized in eastern states for its fine timber. It is a rapid grower, tall and straight, often being over 100 feet high.

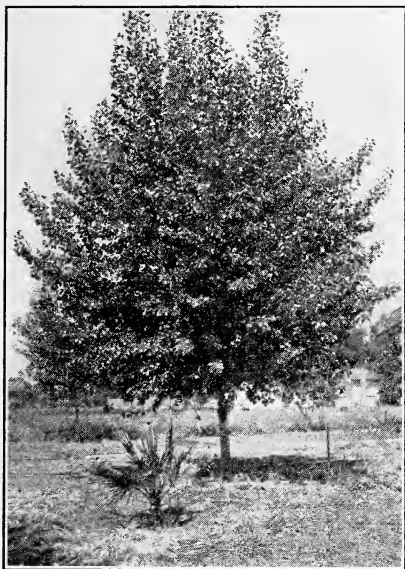
In California it makes a beautiful shade tree, bearing large heart-shaped leaves, sometimes a foot long, it also bears fragrant white flowers which add much to its ornamental appearance.

CRATAEGUS (Thorn; Hawthorne). Among the most showy of the smaller deciduous trees. They bloom freely in spring and most kinds bear highly ornamental berries in fall.

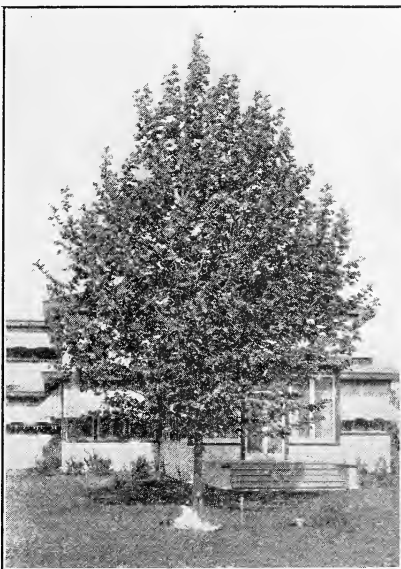
C. monogyna pauli. (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn). Small tree, but larger than the others and of very erect, quick growth. Flowers produced in great profusion in early summer, bright carmine and double. Berries large, dull red and borne freely. Very fine.

POPULUS (Poplar). Trees of very rapid growth. Wood soft and brittle. Leaves tremble in the faintest breeze. Among the very easiest trees to transplant and will thrive almost anywhere.

Balm of Gilead. One of the strongest growers and most largely planted varieties of poplars. It grows very tall and handsome, has a broad crown and spreading habit. Large green heart shaped leaves and a medium smooth bark. To those desirous of securing a fast growing avenue or yard shade tree we highly recommend this variety.



Balm of Gilead



European Sycamore

SYCAMORE, EUROPEAN (Plantanus Orientalis). Is known also as the Oriental Plane tree, is a native of Europe and Asia, and is regarded as one of the best varieties for street, avenue and yard planting. It is of spreading habit with a well rounded head having plenty of foliage to protect the bark from sunburn. Leaves are very large and dark green in color.

The tree can easily be recognized on account of its bark, which is very thin and peels off in irregular flakes, leaving the trunk patched with light and dark spots.

We highly recommend planting it in all sections of California and particularly in the San Joaquin Valley.

TEXAS UMBRELLA. The Texas Umbrella was discovered in Texas, near San Jacinto, and was found to be so much superior to other varieties of umbrella trees that it has been more largely planted than any other.

The branches are erect, the foliage of drooping habit, which gives the tree the appearance of a large umbrella. It enjoys the distinction of giving the best dense shade possible to obtain. The foliage is of a bright dark green and

produces flowers of a lilac color which are very fragrant. It also produces berries or seeds which resemble very much that of a bead.

This variety is particularly adapted to the warmer climates in California and while it is not as highly recommended for street planting as some other shade trees we certainly do not hesitate to recommend it for all home yards, avenues and any place where dense shade is desired.

DECIDUOUS WEEPING TREES

MORUS alba tatarica pendula. (Tea's Weeping Mulberry.) Graceful and hardy weeping tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground.

SALIX babylonica. (Weeping Willow). The common and well-known Weeping Willow.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

LILAC (Syringa). There are probably no other flowering shrubs which are so largely planted throughout the east and west as the Lilac. Their sweet fragrance, heavy blooming qualities and fine foliage is certainly a great attraction when planted in parks, yards or most any place, where one desires an ornamental shrub. We can supply this beautiful shrub in both purple and white.

We do not hesitate to recommend the planting of these varieties and believe they should be more extensively grown.

SNOWBALL (Viburnum). This is a very attractive low growing shrub, and is a decided favorite through the eastern section of the United States, and owing to its foliage and beautiful large round white flowers, it certainly should be more largely cultivated throughout all sections of California.

Snowballs are very attractive when planted as specimen plants and are highly favored by expert gardeners for grouping purposes. We believe every yard should contain one or more snowball bushes.

SPIRAEA (Spirea). Small or medium-sized shrubs of very free-blooming habit, varying in appearance, color of flowers and manner of blooming. All, however, have very small flowers, but assembled into usually compact clusters of different forms.

CLIMBING PLANTS

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII. Commonly known throughout California and other sections, where planted, as the "Boston Ivy," and is no doubt more highly appreciated than any other variety of climbing vines.

In the coast sections as well as the interior hot sections of California, this variety can often be found, covering large brick schools and other buildings, clinging to the brick or stone work without any support.

The vine is a very rapid grower, having a foliage of a beautiful glossy green color, changing to a golden coppery color in autumn and becoming heavily laden with deep blue colored berries. We certainly do not hesitate in highly recommending this variety as an ornamental climber.

HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera). One of the strongest, most widely known and highly recommended for California planting of the trailing plants. The foliage is of a dark green color, very glossy, and remains so throughout the entire season. The flowers are small but very fragrant, and abundant, and present a very attractive appearance.

We can furnish them in white, yellow or red colors.

IVY, ENGLISH (Hedera). This variety is extensively grown throughout Europe, Asia and Africa, and is a strong, healthy vine, covered with a beautiful dark green leathery foliage, of glossy appearance, and is considered extremely valuable for the covering of stumps, fences or fallen logs, and it is sometimes found in California growing on palm trees, as well as many other trees, covering them quite extensively to a height of fifty feet.

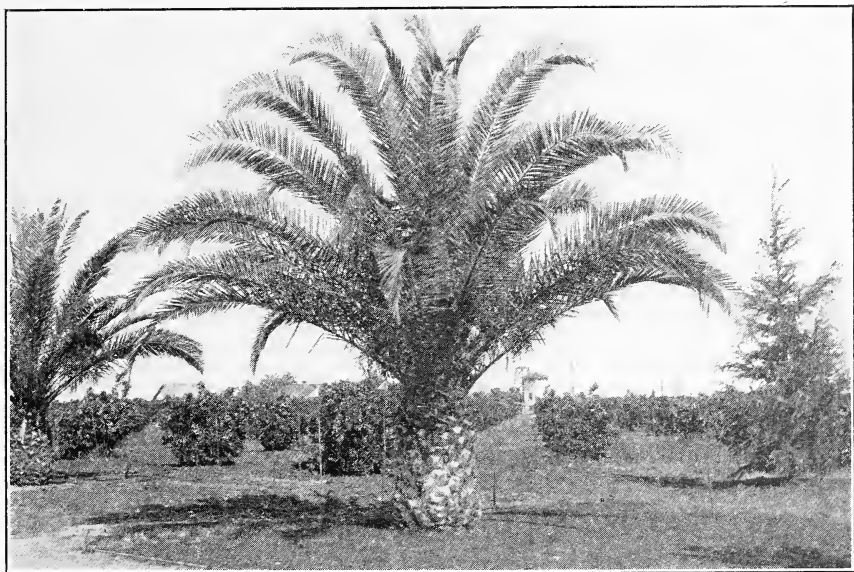
MUEHLENBECKIA complexa. (Wire Vine; Tasmanian Ivy; Maiden Hair Vine; Money Vine, etc.) New Zealand. Remarkably strong-growing, evergreen, twining vine. The innumerable branches are very slender and black, resembling wire. Leaves about the size of Maiden Hair Fern. Flowers white, but entirely inconspicuous. Splendid for training up trunks of trees. If grown on "chicken wire" will make a very beautiful hedge, as the branches intertwine until a dense mass is formed.

WISTERIA. Is one of the most desirable and highly appreciated of climbing vines. It is a very rapid, strong grower, and is particularly valued for the covering of pergolas, porches, etc. In the spring of the year it is seen heavily laden with beautiful pea-shaped flowers hanging in long bunches which are particularly noticeable on account of the absence of foliage at the blooming period.

In beauty as well as fragrance it easily surpasses any other of the climbing vines. We can furnish this beautiful climber in purple varieties.

PALMS

The palm, the most highly ornamental of evergreen plant life, is particularly adapted to California owing to the semi-tropical climate. All varieties thrive well and for their tropical appearance, make our gardens attractive to Eastern visitors. After once established, their culture is very easy and no garden is complete without a few of the different varieties.

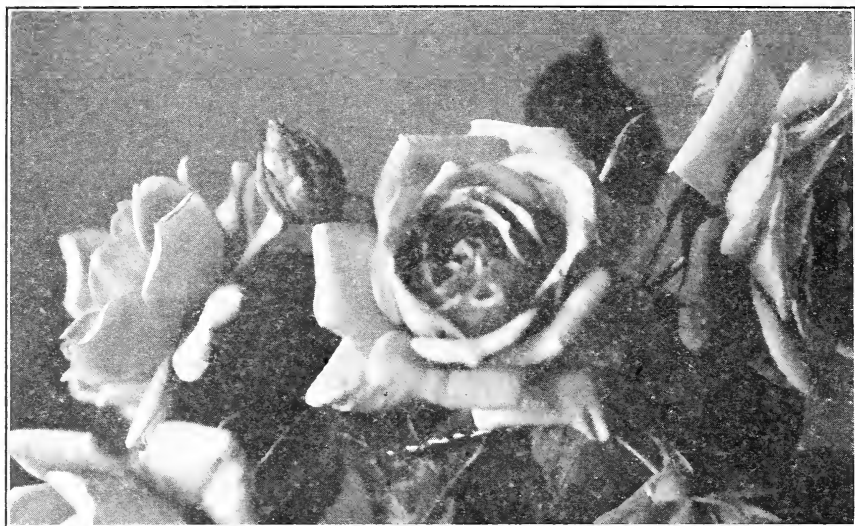


Phoenix Canariensis

CHAMAEROPS humilis (Dwarf Fan Palm). Mediterranean region. Dwarf, hardy Palm of extremely slow growth. Leaves very small with spiny stalks, segments rigid and double-pointed. A very appropriate Palm for a small lawn. Fine for tub culture. Handsome and requires but little space.

PHOENIX CANARIENSIS (Canary Island Date). The handsomest and hardiest species of the date palm family. Being a rapid grower, it soon develops into beautiful specimens, with pinnate, dark green leaves, from 6 to 21 feet long, the divisions linear, lance-shaped, very much pointed. It is fully as hardy as the native Fan Palm and differing so widely from that variety in its habit of growth, color, and style of foliage, a finer contrast cannot readily be imagined when the two are planted, either opposite or alternately in rows.

WASHINGTONIA. Fan-leaved Palm of tall growth, native of California and Northern Mexico. Leaves plaited; leafstalks almost always very spiny. Of very vigorous growth if properly planted and cared for.



American Beauty

ROSES

VARIETIES

* Starred varieties are climbers.

- American Beauty. Rosy crimson.
- Baby Rambler. Crimson.
- *Beauty of Glazenwood. Creamy yellow, shaded orange and rose.
- Belle Seibrecht. Pink.
- Betty. Copper Yellow.
- Black Prince. Dark crimson, nearly black.
- Bridesmaid. Clear bright pink.
- Captain Christy. Flesh Pink.
- *Cherokee Double White. Pure white.
- *Cherokee Pink. Pink.
- Clara Watson. Silvery flesh, deep pink center.
- *Cl. Belle Siebrecht. Pink.
- *Cl. Bridesmaid. Clear bright pink.
- *Cl. Captain Christy. Flesh pink.
- *Cl. Mlle. Cecile Brunner. Rosy pink.
- *Cl. Mme. Caroline Testout. Clear pink.
- *Cl. Papa Gontier. Rosy crimson.
- *Cl. Perle des Jardins. Deep golden yellow.
- *Cloth of Gold. Deep yellow center, tinted sulphur toward edges.
- Columbia. Glowing pink.
- Constance. Buds orange yellow, streaked with red; flowers golden yellow.
- *Crimson Rambler. Bright crimson.
- Dean Hole. Silvery carmine, shaded salmon.
- *Dorothy Perkins. Clear shell pink.
- Duchess de Brabant. Brilliant rosy pink.
- *Dutchess of Albany. Deep pink.
- Etoile de France. Velvety crimson.
- Francisca Kruger. Coppery yellow, shaded with pink.
- Franz Deegen. Pale yellow with deep golden center.
- Frau Karl Druschki. Snow white.
- General Jacqueminot. Bright crimson.
- General McArthur. Brilliant crimson.
- *Gold of Ophir. Reddish copper, tinted salmon.
- Grus an Teplitz. Red (hedge rose).
- Helen Gould. Rosy crimson.
- Hugh Dickson. Brilliant crimson, tinted scarlet.
- Improved Rainbow. Carmine, rose and flesh.
- Irish Elegance. Apricot, shaded orange and pink.
- Irish Fireflame. Old gold, flushed with pure crimson.
- Jubilee. Fiery maroon crimson.

PROTECT Your Trees

PLANTERS and Nurserymen are particularly anxious to secure a perfect stand of their trees, and to avoid as far as possible any injury to them by sunburn, rabbits, squirrels, etc.

For such protection we advise the use of

Yucca Tree Protectors

as we have found them to be very efficient and satisfactory to our many customers who are now using them.

The Yucca Protector is made from the Yucca Palm, being cut very thin (in the same manner as veneer wood) so as to admit plenty of ventilation and still afford the necessary protection for the young trees.

We are able to supply the Yucca Protectors, in the several sizes, at the following prices:

Length	Width	Wgt. per 100	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1000
30 in.	7 in.	22 lbs.	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$22.00
24 in.	7 in.	18 lbs.	.90	1.25	2.00	19.00
18 in.	7 in.	13 lbs.	.80	1.10	1.75	16.00
16 in.	7 in.	12 lbs.	.70	1.00	1.50	14.50
14 in.	7 in.	10 lbs.	.60	.85	1.40	13.00
12 in.	7 in.	9 lbs.	.50	.75	1.30	12.00

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The Fresno Nursery Co.
Inc.

FRESNO - - CALIFORNIA

